The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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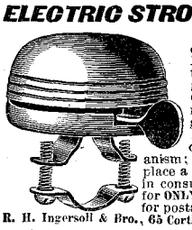

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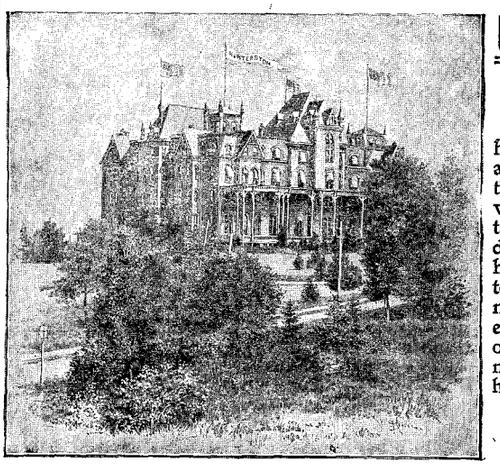

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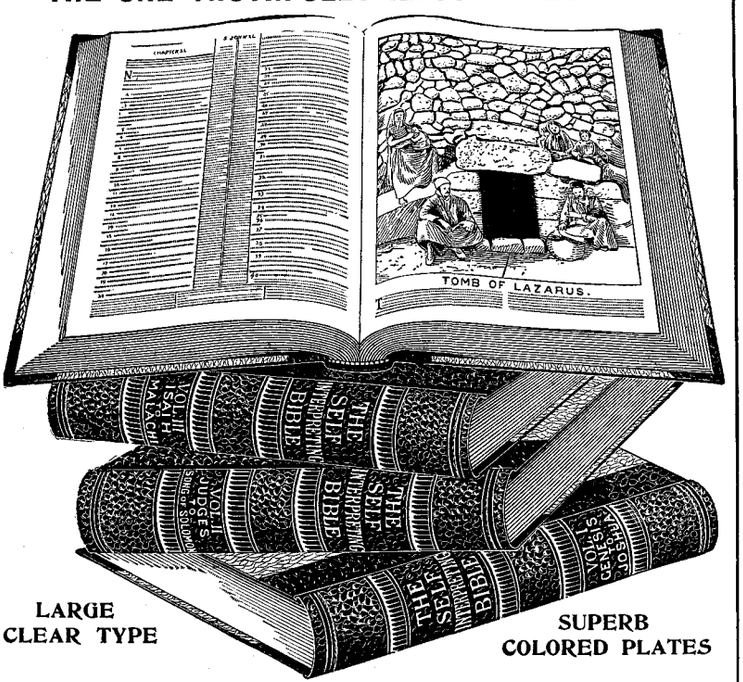

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Questions Answered.

A. F. G., Des Moines, Ia.: "I prize my Standard Dictionary very highly and would not part with it for many times its cost. A friend said to me to-day that she had concluded not to buy a copy as she was expecting to do, because the Standard does not contain as many legitimate words as the International. She said the vocabulary was padded by ransacking all the old books available for obsolete words, and adding that there is no difficulty in making a large vocabulary in this way, but who wants these dead words?"

Your friend was talking at random; otherwise she would not have made the remarks she did. The Standard contains 301,865 vocabulary terms, of which 20,175 are obsolete. Throwing out all obsoletes, there will be left 281,690 living words. The International contains 125,000 vocabulary terms, including all obsolete terms, which leaves 156,690 more living terms in the Standard than the entire vocabulary of the International Dictionary. Facts are facts, and figures don't lie.

J. A. J., Boston, Mass.: "In a discussion, which I had recently with a friend, I maintained that the ***table of apples*** given by the Standard Dictionary was the work of a pomological expert. My friend was inclined to doubt this, for he said no expert would omit the ***Gilliflower*** variety of apple, which he claimed was not in the Standard's list. I am sure that if this variety is omitted your editors must have a satisfactory explanation for the omission, and I shall be obliged if you will let me know where it may be found."

The pomological terms of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary were in charge of Arthur A. Crozier, M.S., late secretary of the American Pomological Society, and under his direction the Standard's ***table of apples*** was compiled. This table is the most complete record of apples which has ever been published in a dictionary, and it contains minute descriptions of over 300 varieties. The ***Red Gilliflower*** which it includes is defined as a large conical yellowish-red winter apple, good for family use. ***Cable's Gilliflower,*** which is a synonym of the ***Baltimore,*** is described as a medium-sized, conical, reddish-yellow winter apple, very good for kitchen and market use. These facts are to be found on pages 100, 101 of the Standard Dictionary. A systematic study of this table will prove conclusively to the most skeptic mind that it is a comprehensive and concise list hitherto unequaled for accuracy and scope.

V. S., Nyack, N. Y.: "The pronunciation of the word ***mademoiselle*** has, I notice recently, caused considerable comment in the newspapers. I have seen it claimed that mad-moh'zel is the correct way to pronounce the word, but this sounds incorrect to my sensitive ears. Can not we get any nearer to the French pronunciation than this?"

The pronunciation of ***mademoiselle*** preferred by the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is mad″ĕm-wā-zel′. This pronunciation has the sanction of Prof. Francis A. March, LL.D., Lit.D., etc. Editor in charge of the Standard Dictionary's Department of Pronunciation. In this department Dr. March had the assistance of a Committee of Fifty Philologists in different parts of the world, and it may be positively claimed that the pronunciation recorded is authoritative. The Standard gives an alternative pronunciation, mg″d'mwg″zel′. That given by "V. S." is evidently provincial.

J. P. L., Dalbo, Minn.: "Please let me know the meaning of the expression ***secret society,*** which I met with a few days ago in studying sociological questions."

According to the Standard Dictionary, of which *The Boston Daily Traveller* says, "In point of completeness it is without a peer in our language," a ***society*** is "A body of persons associated for a common object." ***Secret*** is defined as "Kept separate or hidden from view or knowledge; kept from all persons except the individual or individuals concerned." Thus, a ***secret society*** is a body of persons whose deliberations are kept secret. The "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," now in the press, will contain comprehensive treatment of the leading secret societies. The book will be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, and a preliminary prospectus can be obtained by sending to No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

S. R., Lone Tree, Iowa: "Please tell me (1) how such proper compound names as Booth-Tucker, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, etc., are formed. (2) Also, why do the English speak of the nobility as the Earl of Shaftsbury, Duke of Norfolk, etc., instead of using their surnames? (3) How is Weyler pronounced?"

(1) The name of Booth-Tucker is a combination of the family names Booth and Tucker. Commander Tucker assumed the name of Booth when he married General Booth's daughter. According to English biographical dictionaries Drummond Wolff is not a compound name. Probably Drummond was the name of a sponsor; perhaps it is a family name. None of the authorities available give information on this point.

(2) The English speak of their nobility by the titles conferred on them, because, owing to the establishment of an aristocracy, social conditions require it, and because the nobles are members of a hereditary legislative body bearing titles of nobility conferred by patent. Under the words ***duke, earl, lord,*** etc., in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, "S. R." will find comprehensive treatments of the different titles. Of ***duke,*** on page 562, the Standard says: "The title was first conferred in England in 1337 on Prince Edward, known as the Black Prince, and is now bestowed on royal princes as a qualification for sitting in the House of Lords." The Duke of Norfolk's name is Henry Fitzalan-Howard; that of the Earl of Shaftesbury,—not Shaftsbury, as "S. R." gives it—is Anthony Ashley-Cooper. (3) Weyler is a German name pronounced in German Wai'ler, but probably modified by the Spaniards.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND HIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE latest case of alleged economic heresy in American universities to occupy the attention of the newspapers comes from Brown University, Providence, R. I. President E. Benjamin Andrews is a free-trader and a bimetalist, the author of the pamphlet "An Honest Dollar," and a scholar of outspoken views on economic subjects. In the last campaign he was quoted in favor of free silver by independent action of the United States, altho theretofore classed as an international bimetalist. At the annual meeting of the trustees of the university last month Congressman Joseph H. Walker [of the House committee on banking and Currency] criticized President Andrews's teachings, and a committee was appointed to notify him on his return from Europe that the officers wish him to refrain from teaching such economic doctrines and misrepresenting the university in his outside work.

This action stimulates a discussion concerning the proper policy for universities to pursue in reference to political and economic questions. A recent reorganization of the faculty of a state college in Kansas at the hands of a Populist legislature called forth considerable newspaper denunciation. Some attention has also been given to the founding of a "College of the New Political Economy" by the cooperative colony at Ruskin, Tenn., with Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth versus Commonwealth," as the chief figure of the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone. Previously to the Andrews incident, however, no case had attracted so much public attention as that of Prof. E. W. Bemis, whose economic teachings were alleged to have offended patrons of the Chicago University and effected his dismissal. This allegation has been strenuously denied, and President Harper, of the Chicago University, takes pains to point a moral from the Brown case in a recent sermon, as follows:

"In this free country of America there are still relics of former despotism, which prevent free thought or free speech. There is no greater despot than the ignorant majority when it is in the despotic mood. There is no greater hindrance to free action than the vilification of the press. Even in the sacred circle of the university, where, if anywhere, there should be opportunity to think and express one's thought, not infrequently is felt the iron hand of authority, moved by suspicion and self-interest. In free and fair New England, the very ground on which freedom of opinion was fought out, an old and established institution only yesterday censured its head because, forsooth, he had the courage to think for himself and to speak what he thought. This censure, ordered to be administered by a committee of the trustees, is a blot upon the history of the honored college which a century of prosperity will not wipe out. Even the world which does not think is now loath to grant the exclusive privilege to the thinking few. But this is only one view of the situation. There is still another which seems brighter. Remember that actions such as those taken by the trustees of Brown University are the exceptions, where once they were the rule, and that such actions are not to-day sustained by intelligent public opinion."

The leading paper of Providence, *The Journal*, commenting on the Bemis case in 1895 (LITERARY DIGEST, August 24, 1895) said:

"It is quite possible to conceive that his [Bemis's] removal may have been thought judicious by the university authorities without any hint from Mr. Rockefeller. However, it is always unfortunate for the reputation of an educational institution when there is even a suspicion that the work of its instructors is in any way trammeled by the persons who have furnished the endowment funds; and it may, therefore, be hoped that President Harper will be willing and able to remove that suspicion in this case."

The Journal, however, treats its home case simply as an exigency arising from the competition between colleges for funds at the present day, and says:

"In these very practical days of the closing years of the nineteenth century the final test of a college president is his ability to draw funds toward the treasury of the institution over which he presides. Judged from this point of view, Dr. Andrews has been a distinct failure since his connection with Brown University, and it would be absurd for him to retain his present position unless he can persuade his admirers to collect a fund of at least half a million dollars and place it at his disposal. He must certainly value the future of his alma mater enough to recognize this fact and render every assistance in his power toward the selection of a successor who will attract the silent support of gold rather than the noisy clamor of silver."

Time for Notification.—"It seems that the particular kind of mental nourishment which the young men of Brown University have been getting from the president of that institution has at last begun to be rather indigestible, not to say nauseating. The trustees recently met at Providence, and there was no lack of criticism for President Andrews, whom it is expected may soon vacate his place in order to relieve the corporation of any possible embarrassment. At any rate a committee has been appointed to confer with the president of the university, and to ask him to refrain from teaching his objectionable doctrines, chief of which is to be reckoned the silver craziness, a thing that has made him rather famous for a long time past. The officers of the university want to get rid of the notoriety which comes from having at its

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head about the only living silver 'economist' on the face of the globe, especially when he is not an economist in any recognized sense so far as other people are able to judge. There are not more than a very few political economists of a scientific kind in the country, and nobody has ever suspected President Andrews of being one of them. There are other things in the science of political economy besides the currency and the tariff questions, as any one ought to know, and a real political economist spends very little of his valuable time with surface excrescences of this sort. Some one ought to have told President Andrews about this long ago, but it is better now than not at all."—*The Manufacturer (Organ of the Manufacturers' Club), Philadelphia.*

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Crisis for Universities.—"They [universities] must have endowments to maintain themselves and their ambitious projects, and the men to whom they must appeal are now mainly the captains of industry, men of positive views and fearful of what the social unrest of the time is leading to. The men of money willing to give unreservedly and without conditions expressed or implied, those who say, Here is the money and let the quest of knowledge by means of it lead wherever it will—these men are scarce; and so the prejudices and fears of a narrow and intense commercial life must be consulted. 'Would the connection of Professor A. with this institution, in your judgment, injure us in the esteem of men of wealth?' was recently asked of a leading Chicago merchant by the authorities of an Eastern college; and the answer was that it would. So Professor A. did not get the chair to which he had provisionally been invited.

"We must teach what the captains of industry deem to be proper and safe—this is apparently the conclusion to which not a few colleges are being forced in the stress of the time. They are indeed like the country school teacher who taught that the earth was round or flat, 'as the majority of the patrons prefer.' Dr. Andrews has been a great instructor and administrator for Brown. He is conspicuous in the college world as a man, not only of thought, but of action, and under him the university, we have understood, has prospered as never before. But he, too, must bend evidently to the pressure of the time 'or get out.' His views are not all what we should consider sound and safe, but freedom of thought and instruction in the college is a matter of vastly more consequence. Unless that can be maintained in our institutions of learning they had better be closed. A college where instruction is shaped particularly to suit the whims and prejudices of a wealthy class is a college which is engaged in poisoning the fountain of knowledge, and is a curse rather than a blessing to society."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

Measure of Self-Protection.—"According to the Boston *Herald's* information the work of the university has been much hampered by President Andrews's outspoken views on economic questions. Efforts to raise money among the manufacturers of Rhode Island have failed. They refused to give any further support to an institution that taught doctrines that would, if carried out, close their mills. The manufacturers were right; their refusal to support a free-trade propaganda in their midst was merely a measure of self-protection.

"So far as President Andrews is concerned, he may be a scholar in a certain sense, but he has apparently absorbed his learning in the parrot way. Having studied foreign text-books and authors, devoted to the interests of foreign countries, he became a free-trader, without looking about him to observe the conditions under which American industries flourished. Such scholarship is narrow and practically worthless. It is also mischievous, because the supposition is that a college president must be an authority, or he would not be at the head of an institution of learning. College professors and presidents were as much to blame for the disaster of President Cleveland's experiment in free-trade as the President himself. Without information, the President took the advice of those supposed to be informed. But events showed that they were merely the echoes of foreign economic writers and not students of American industrial development. Their ponderous titles signified but little when they were measured by practical standards.

"It doesn't matter whether President Andrews resigns or not, as a result of the notification he is soon to receive. If he confines himself to the business of a university and ceases from repeating parrot-like the doctrines of Old-World economists, he may secure the support which Brown University needs."—*The Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), Rochester, N. Y.*

More Martyr-Making.—"This attempt to make a martyr of President Andrews will fail, as such attempts always do. Brown University is not a public institution supported by public money, but a denominational institution supported by endowments and income from ordinary collegiate sources of revenue. The trustees represent only the university, and it is their privilege to shut out either free silverism or goldbugism as they may think the interests of the institution require. Whether such action would be wise or in good taste is quite another matter. But if it be unwise, and if the university suffer by it, that is a matter for those in control of the concern, and not for the general public to remedy. And if a man happens to be a free-silverite he doesn't have to send his son to Brown University, nor contribute a cent to its support.

"It is different with public institutions, such as the University of Oregon, for instance, where the faculty has been 'reformed' on free-silver lines by the Bryanites in control of things. This university is kept up by taxation, and people who are not free-silverites have to pay to support it. The offense of the old faculty was that they taught from the standard text-books, which do not show how the fiat of the Government can make 100 cents out of 47½ cents' worth of silver or ⅛ of a cent's worth of paper. It is to be presumed that the new silverite faculty will rely upon 'Coin's Financial School' and Bryan's campaign speeches for their authority in teaching the fiat-money doctrine."—*The Scimitar (Nat. Dem.), Memphis, Tenn.*

Insolence of Millionaires.—"The willingness of the trustees to coerce the president into abandonment or suppression of his convictions is the vital point. Other illustration of the coercive purposes of professed benefactors has been furnished within a week in the refusal of a New York merchant to attend the commencement of a college to which he had made a heavy benefaction, merely because a man for whom the American people had cast 6,500,000 votes for the Presidency had been invited to deliver the commencement oration. It had still earlier exemplification when the same trust magnate whose millions are now to be used to gag the president of Brown forced a professor of economics out of the Chicago University for the high crime of urging municipal ownership of gas-works when the Standard Oil Company was interested in the local monopoly.

"The insolence of those who would attempt to poison the fountain-head of learning under pretense of making it more freely accessible to all is exceeded only by their blindness. College-

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bred men wield considerable influence in the country. But this influence will be wholly dissipated if it becomes the general conviction that the education they have received has been given them by teachers who have sold their intellectual birthright for a mess of pottage. If the college is but to echo the economic and political sentiments of any millionaire—however corrupt his methods of wealth-getting—who may endow it, the public utterances of its graduates will be discredited in advance."—*The Journal* (*Bryan Dem.*), *New York.*

Freedom of Teaching.—"The obviously proper course for educators is to 'give both sides,' to admit the existence of wide and earnest differences of opinion, leaving the students free to arrive at their own conclusions. There is no objection to the expression of personal opinions by professors, provided due care is taken to preserve the impartial attitude of the institution itself. President Andrews is not Brown University, and while he should be free to teach his doctrines he should assume personal responsibility for them and not represent them as the official and fixed doctrines of the institution.

"There is a rumor that the Brown trustees are disappointed because Mr. Rockefeller, whose son was graduated from Brown this year, withheld an expected gift. We have the emphatic assurance of Dr. Harper that Mr. Rockefeller has never, by word or hint, attempted to influence the teaching at the university of Chicago. He has not only scrupulously refrained from imposing his will, but has been solicitous to avoid even the appearance of concern in the economic and political attitude of the University. This fact is more eloquent and more significant than volumes of vague charges and insinuations. Absolute freedom of teaching is essential, but freedom means freedom for all sides, instead of for one. Earnestness is one thing; fanaticism and dogmatism a different thing. The trouble with President Andrews is not that he has taught his own doctrines, but that he has conveyed the impression that his doctrines were the doctrines of Brown University. To ask him to guard against this is reasonable and in entire harmony with the principle of freedom of teaching."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Liberty and Exploitation of Vagaries.—"The truth about President Andrews is that he is strongly opposed to the single-gold standard. He is not wedded to the free coinage of silver at the 16-to-1 ratio. Last fall he was not in sympathy with either party, exactly. He and the late Gen. Francis A. Walker were conspicuous as the two eminent educators at the East who openly and earnestly opposed the financial views which prevail almost universally in the intellectual uppertendom of the Atlantic States. That is the real explanation of the attack on Dr. Andrews. He may be a free-trader, but 'there are others,' and if he is one now he has been a long time. The fact is that for a generation the free-traders have been getting in their work in nearly all our colleges. Of late a new turn has been given to political economy. Some of our universities and colleges, Harvard and Yale excepted, are finding out that there is something to political economy besides the dogmatic affirmation of the theories of Adam Smith and his disciples. The question of finance belongs in that department; so do all governmental subjects, however abstract or however practical.

"The University of Chicago has several professors who are devoted to subjects properly coming under the broad head of political economy, and Dr. Harper intends to have it distinctly understood that these educators enjoy intellectual liberty, and that is right. These men should be frank in explaining to the president their views, in a general way, and if he does not want those ideas inculcated they should not be given professorships. Freedom does not mean indifference or the exploiting of all sorts of vagaries."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Universities as Organs of Special Interests.—"President Andrews is an authority on such subjects. He is broad-minded, judicial, and instructive. If anybody is to be at liberty to discuss economic subjects except those pecuniarily interested, such men as he are the ones to do so with advantage to the nation. Some time ago a movement was started to oust Professor Sumner from Yale because of his free-trade views. It failed, but it seems to have reduced his activity somewhat in that direction. Another movement was made to oust President John Bascom from the Wisconsin State University because of his Prohibition views, and it was successful. So also was the effort to remove Professor Scomp, for the same reason, from Emory College, Oxford, Ga. Everybody who keeps posted knows that Professor Bemis lost his position at the Chicago University because of his opposition to the plans of the gas corporations and the railway corporations that have recently bent the legislature of Illinois and the governor to their will. And now President Andrews is to be placed in a position where he will probably have to wear a muzzle on a subject he has studied long and deeply or resign his position. How then are we to get any disinterested work in behalf solely of the truth on such subjects, and who is to give it to us? Are our universities to become, as most of our journals have become, mere organs of special interests, teaching what the business men on the boards of trustees desire, and repressing any expression of contrary opinions on the part of the instructors even when acting in their capacity as citizens? It is a great pity that there was no one on the board of trustees of Brown University to present this broader view of the case."—*The Voice*, *New York.*

"The truth is that the most of this condemnation of college presidents and professors for having views on political questions and expressing them is born of intolerance. The president or professor is seldom condemned when we agree with him. It is only when we are hostile to the views that he expresses that we feel quite certain that he ought to have been kept entirely quiet. During the last campaign almost every college president in the land expressed his views publicly on the economic question that was then prominently before the country. They were published in the newspapers and used as campaign documents. The people who are now so sure that President Andrews was guilty of impropriety in expressing himself on a political question, never rebuked any of the college presidents who talked on the other side. Indeed, they were quite well pleased to have them express themselves, for the very reason that they thought, since they were college presidents, their words would have great weight."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

"In proportion as a university departs from the standard of fearless pursuit of truth, it matters not upon what pretext or what temptation, in that proportion it ceases to stand for what is above all things else, the university ideal. . . . No one imagines for a moment that Mr. Andrews has taken his stand on this question from improper motives. No one supposes that it is the result of anything else than sincere conviction. Neither can any one charge that this conviction is the result of levity, or of a failure to study the subject. It may be safely laid down that, in comparison with President Andrews, his critics are the most utter ignoramuses on the subject of economic theory. Their attempt to suppress or oust him is therefore intolerance of opinion, pure and simple."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"The fate of the late President St. John of the Mercantile National Bank of New York is about to be shared by President E. B. Andrews of Brown University, of Providence, R. I. President Andrews is a bimetalist and a silver man. The board of trustees is dominated by goldbugs. This statement of facts explains the whole story. John D. Rockefeller, who by means of the oil trust has robbed the American people of millions of dollars, is said to have declined to give the $1,000,000 he was intending to donate to the university, all because of the silver views of President Andrews. As a consequence when the president returns from Europe he is to be called on the carpet, and the presumption is that he will be required to renounce his silver views or be compelled to resign. No action on the part of these Brown University goldbugs could give greater prominence to President Andrews."—*The News* (*Pop.*), *Denver.*

"If it should ever come to pass that the political utterances or opinions of college presidents or professors are to be controlled or in anywise regulated by the opinions of rich men, a serious blow will be struck at intellectual independence. We want no Mr. Worldly-Wisemans in control of our New England institutions. There is no chair of temporizing hypocrisy in any of them."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford, Conn.*

"The worst move as a matter of policy in the campaign against free silver would be to furnish it a martyr such as the removal of President Andrews at this juncture would afford. We say this with the understanding that it is generally agreed that, aside from the political opinions above discussed, President Andrews has been a very able and a highly successful educator."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

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WILL THE TRUSTS CAUSE A REVOLUTION?

IN the opinion of the German-American press the development of monopolies in the United States is a serious danger to national life. The Socialists and Anarchists see in the trust an active assistant for the promulgation of revolutionary ideas among the American people. The progressivist element deplore that the trusts are not checked somewhat by the legislature. But the most startling attitude is adopted by the conservative German-American papers, which are wont to acknowledge that the United States is one of the most progressive countries in the world and that the condition of things here suits the American people, whatever faults the foreigner may have to find. We quote from two influential German-American publications which can not be accused of revolutionary tendencies. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"There is no doubt of it: the American people are tired of trusts. The American dealer has become a veritable slave. He may sell only what the trust sends him, and may only take as much profit as the trust is good enough to allow him. The storekeeper is made to work for the benefit of the monopolist, but the general public do not profit thereby, as the price remains as high as the trust chooses to make it. If, therefore, Socialism ever takes root in America, the trust must be blamed. Merchants could not make less if they were only agents of the Government, and the consumers could not be worse off if they were compelled to obtain their necessities from warehouses which the State has taken from the trusts. The only way to break the power of the trust is to give the foreign producer a chance to compete. The sugar trust, much as it has been talked and written about, remains the best illustration. Already we pay more for sugar than England, which does not produce a pound of this commodity, and if the trust feels like it, it may raise the price still higher. The poorest persons in the land are made to pay tribute to half a dozen individuals who control the market. Is it to be imagined that the people will allow this extortion to continue for a long time? Is it not much more likely that the people will seek to obtain by brute force the justice denied to them? In England the tyranny of monopoly caused Charles I. to end on the executioner's scaffold. In France Louis XVI. paid for a similar system of monopolies with his life. America freed herself from England as the result of monopolies. After such examples it is not likely that the American people will quietly submit to tyranny at the end of the nineteenth century.

"Our readers know that we are the sworn enemy of Socialism. But even if we are to be accused of secretly favoring Socialism, we can not deny the fact, patent to all, that not a law has been passed during the last twenty years—at least so far as economic legislation is concerned—that has not been framed solely to benefit the rich. Here we are, in a country blessed by nature beyond comparison, yet we hear nothing but complaints that the man of small means can not get along. The worst of it all is that the dissatisfaction of the people vents itself in the demand for free coinage. Such demands can not be ignored unless such evils as the trusts, which rule here worse than anywhere else in the world, are removed."

Another warning of this kind comes from the *Freie Presse*, Chicago. Its editor is hated bitterly by Anarchists, Socialists, and German Liberals of the capitalistic types alike. His editorials reveal continually a connection with the Prussian army and bureaucracy and its relentless demand for strong government. He advocates bimetalism, but after the manner of the Prussian Agrarians only. Yet he says:

"Our legislature creates monopolies, while the voters demand protection against monopolies. The representatives, chosen by the people to foster the interests of the people, do exactly the opposite. Not that they think they are benefiting the people. They know they are not. For their own personal advantages they betray the people. No complaints are noticed. The representatives do as they please and what fills their pockets, and the people are powerless.

"And in spite of this there are to be found enthusiasts who talk of a government by the people for the people! Men who talk about liberty and regard the Constitution as a bulwark of liberty.

"The simple fact is that, under the protection of the Constitution every kind of villainy, every form of extortion, every violation of the people's rights is carried on. The Constitution is respected if it fosters the accomplishment of private aims. In every other case it is simply meaningless. The *people* in reality have much less influence here than in any monarchy of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

THE annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held last month at Nashville, Tenn., is said to have represented more than one thousand "camps." Most of these have been organized within eight years under the leadership of Gen. John B. Gordon, who has been reelected commander-in-chief. We quote two representative editorials occasioned by the reunion. The Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader* (Rep.) says:

"The Confederate reunion at Nashville was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed. What a grand parade of veterans, what a glorious spectacle to see ten thousand ex-Confederates marching with the stars and bars and the stars and stripes at their head! In no other country on earth could such a sight be presented. Proud of the principles for which they contended and honoring and revering the cause for which they fought, the ex-Confederates challenge the respect and win the confidence of their fellow countrymen against whom they strove in battle.

"There are no victors and no vanquished. All have become reconciled. The true men of the North honor the Confederate soldier because he fought for what he believed to be right, and because the men who followed Lee and Jackson and Johnston exhibited the highest patriotism and the sublimest courage that the world has ever witnessed.

"Judge Reagan, in his splendid address before the Confederate survivors at Nashville, tells this great truth: 'To-day the people of the South are as earnest in their attachment to our common Government as those of any other part of the Union, and would make as great sacrifices if needs be in defense of the Government as could be made by any other part of the American people.'"

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union* (Dem.) says:

"What then is the position of the Confederate veteran to the Union? It is the position of one who retracts nothing, and yet who accepts readily conditions that have been forced on him, and is ready to do his best with former foe or former friend to make his country everything that its strongest patriot would wish it to be. The war ended the differences between the North and South. Slavery was the principal cause of difference. The war left slavery abolished, and the Southern people would not change the result if they could.

"Force can not change right, but some things when once accomplished are accomplished forever. Let it be remembered that the South never enslaved a human being. Southern men bought slaves, who were already slaves. We do not believe that one man in all the world in all the years ever lost his freedom through the agency of the Southern people. It was easy, therefore, for such a people to accept as final the abolition of slavery even if they could have prevented it from being final.

"As to the differences of opinion on the question of state's rights, they are still open to adjustment by courts without need of resort to bayonets. The South in 1876 saw one of the strongest state's rights decision made that ever was rendered, and the Republicans on the electoral commission made the decision.

"No people ever adhered to their old convictions on abstract principles more closely than have the Southern people, and yet no people ever accepted the decision against them in the concrete more unreservedly than did the South. Brave in war, the Southern people have been loyal in peace, and since fate decreed that the Stars and Stripes should remain their banner, no section of the Union has surpassed the South in loyalty to the nation that the flag typified. The war is over. Its issues are settled. On matters of history and constitutional law the South of 1897 is in thorough accord with the South of 1861. As to the duties of the present and the hopes of the future, the North and the South are as one, and both are richer in history and stronger in Americanism on account of the fight that was fought and ended a third of a century ago."

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UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACING.

MANY circumstances contributed to make the rowing contest between crews from Cornell, Yale, and Harvard universities (June 25) "the most interesting and most instructive eight-oared race this country ever beheld." This is the view taken by Caspar Whitney, editor of "Amateur Sport" in *Harper's Weekly*. Cornell met Harvard once before, in 1875, and won; but, on account of the athletic policy adopted thereafter by the Eastern institutions, she has never until this year been admitted to a rowing contest with Yale. Two years ago Cornell sent a crew to the Henley regatta, London, and was defeated. Yale had a similar experience a year ago. International press comment indicated the general acknowledgment that the superiority of the "English" over the "American" stroke had been conclusively demonstrated. But now comes the Cornell victory to unsettle conclusions. Harvard had the services of the noted English coach, R. C. Lehmann, and Robert J. Cook, the Yale coach, admittedly modified his instructions because of his experience at Henley; and yet Cornell pulled the winning stroke taught by the

R. C. LEHMANN.

CHARLES E. COURTNEY.

American professional oarsman, Charles E. Courtney. How much Mr. Courtney is indebted to his Henley experience is a mooted question among experts. Cornell's victory is popularly, if indiscriminately, hailed as an "American" success.

Concerning the technical merits of the race we quote Mr. Whitney again:

"The Harvard stroke was the straight English, with the extreme swing back and short slide. Mr. Cook modified the swing back and gave the men a trifle more reach, but he either ignored or could not get out of his men good slide-work. Courtney was the cleverest of all. He realized the weakness in the very short American swing, and the strength in the American leg drive. He saw the advantage in combining the English swing with the American leg drive, rather than emphasizing the first, as the English do, or the second, as the Americans, himself included, had been doing. He was sufficiently expert in oarsmanship to know just where on the back swing the man ceased to be a smooth propelling force. Just at that point Courtney dropped English and continued on with the American powerful leg drive and smooth recover. . . .

"Much had been said and more written about this race, and very little of it is worthy of attention. There was always sufficient reason, indeed, for uncertainty of opinion as to the result, since the race was to provide the first real test between the straight English stroke, and the American stroke with improvements suggested by experience at Henley. But at no time was there sufficient reason for the supreme confidence which before the race adjudged either Harvard or Yale the winner and entirely ignored Cornell. Prejudice for 'beef' in the boat and for the rowing fad of the year (the extreme English swing) blinded old college oarsmen to the subtle efficacy of that uninterrupted gliding between strokes of the Cornell boat, caused by the modified back swing, a magnificent leg drive, and a wonderful smooth recovery.

"Many reasons have been advanced to explain Cornell's success. It was not because of strength, for she averaged eleven pounds lighter than Yale, and seven pounds lighter than Harvard. It was not because of age (as one turgid New York editorial set forth), because Cornell averaged twenty-one, Harvard twenty-one and one eighth, and Yale twenty years. It was not because of better condition, for Yale was in as good. It was simply because Cornell had a better stroke—a stroke which combined to the nicest degree the maximum of power and pace with the minimum of effort.

"Those who talk glibly of Cornell's 'short stroke' will do well to remember that Cornell averaged the least number of strokes to the minute in last Friday's race, and that at the same number of strokes her boat traveled faster and farther than either Harvard's or Yale's.

ROBERT J. COOK.

"To men who know something of rowing that fact is significant. When the general and uninitiated reader learns that a gain of one inch to every stroke means a gain of about a boat's length in four miles, perhaps he too will appreciate the advantage of an art that propels the boat with no checks between strokes.

"The result of this race proclaims, it seems to me, the superiority of American rigging, oars at a slight bevel on the catch, and of the modified back swing over the extreme back swing used by Harvard and all English crews. I should be confident of Cornell's present crew defeating this year's Oxford eight, or any average English 'varsity eight. In my opinion the '97 Cornell crew could not be beaten except by eight stronger, better oarsmen pulling the same stroke they employed this year."

Concerning the effect of Cornell's triumph on intercollegiate contests we quote two views. The St. Paul *Globe* says:

"The great body of graduates, and the undergraduates almost to a man, of New Haven and Cambridge care nothing at all about the result of any university race except as occurring between the Yale and Harvard crews. The desire of each university is far less to hold a national championship than it is to score a victory over the other. This rises out of the relations that have long obtained between these two universities and the spirit of rivalry that has entered into and become a part of the university

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life of each of them. To exchange that for an ambition to compete with everybody in the country would be, in the minds of college men, a misfortune. The tendency to make athletic events between college teams public affairs and to attract the interest and presence of the outside public has been deeply regretted and almost wholly evil in its effects.

"The present occasion appears to offer opportunity for return to the earlier and better custom. Cornell has beaten both Yale and Harvard this year. Let it be so. No fear of being taunted with that fact should deter them from arranging hereafter their old scheme of aquatic races, leaving the rest to fight it out among themselves. As long as either of them was victor, it could not, with especially good grace, refuse to another party an opportunity to retrieve defeat. Now both of them are at liberty to withdraw from a contest whose terms make it impossible that it should have great interest or value. The successful carrying-out of a universal American intercollegiate rowing race is out of the question. Neither Yale nor Harvard need worry itself over the question whether it has or has not the best crew in the United States. Let that matter be judged by the time record made, and let them go back to the good old habit of meeting and fighting each other, as Cambridge and Oxford do, leaving other universities to make whatever arrangements for contests among themselves they may prefer."

The Cleveland *Leader* says:

"The great obstacle in the way of such arrangements is the fact that when other colleges are permitted to try their prowess against Harvard and Yale they generally give so good an account of themselves that to bar them out would look like cowardice. Victories for Princeton on the football 'gridiron' last year made it hard for any one in Yale or Harvard to suggest refusing to meet the New Jersey 'tigers' again, and now Cornell has won a notable anti-monopoly boat-race. By beating fine and much trusted crews from both Yale and Harvard yesterday, and doing the job thoroughly, the Ithacans have made it impossible for Harvard and Yale to pair off by themselves hereafter in boat-racing without giving the whole country the impression that they realize the supremacy of Cornell and have no stomach for future defeats.

"The truth is that brawn and pluck are so liberally distributed throughout the big universities and colleges of the United States that one, two, or half a dozen such institutions can never fairly claim assured superiority or hold aloof from open competition on the ground that they must not go below their class. There is no chance for monopoly in college athletics, altho it sometimes seems as if the big hill which the Cornell boys have to climb every day so builds up the muscles of their thighs that other universities are badly handicaped in rowing against the Ithacans.

"Only reasonably wide and free competition can determine, from year to year, which college is foremost in any branch of athletics. Claims of superiority on 'general principles' can have no weight with the public, and without public indorsement university championships and assumed honors must count for little."

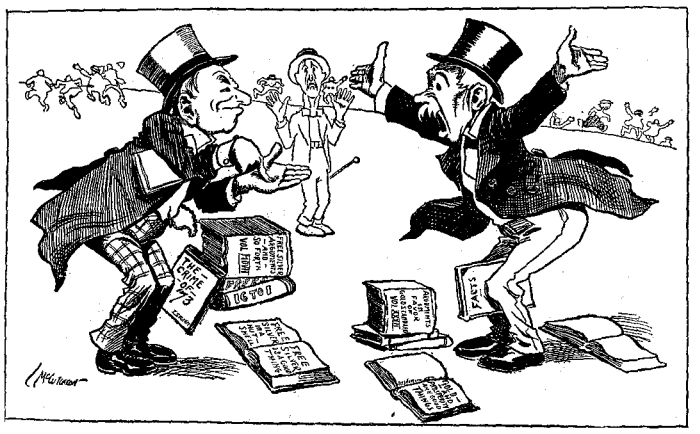
THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

BY common consent political interest centers upon the state campaign in Ohio, where the Republican and Democratic parties are to have a pitched battle on the lines of the last Presidential campaign. The Republicans have renominated Governor Bushnell, Senator Hanna being generally credited with control of the party organization. The convention reaffirmed the St. Louis platform, indorsed the McKinley Administration, criticized President Cleveland's application of the civil-service law, and indorsed Senator Hanna as his own successor.

The Democrats have nominated Horace L. Chapman, a coal-mine owner, for governor. John R. McLean, supposed to be an aspirant for nomination to the United States Senate, is said to have control of the party organization. The convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform, singling out the financial planks for repetition, and added other resolutions against trusts and in favor of recognizing the belligerent rights of Cubans. Free-silver Republicans and Populists seeking representation on the ticke were not recognized, but the free-silver issue seems to have dominated the convention from beginning to end.

The "National Democratic" state committee will meet this month to settle the question of an independent ticket.

Preparations for other state campaigns come within the purview of political comment in this connection. The regular Democracy in Kentucky has made the Chicago platform its campaign slogan; gold Democrats have called an independent state convention. In Iowa Democrats, free-silver Republicans, and Populists have nominated a fusion state ticket. In compliance with a new law directed against fusion the ticket will be designated "Democratic" on the official ballot. The defection of a "middle-of-the-road" Populist element, and the reiteration of ex-Governor Boies characterizing free-coinage at 16 to 1 as an "extreme demand," are early incidents of the Iowa campaign.



THE POLITICAL SHOUTERS (in Ohio and Iowa): "Now then, to resume where we left off last November." —*The Record, Chicago.*

Republican Harmony for a Strong Campaign.—"The work of the Ohio state Republican convention, the harmony which characterized its proceedings, and the vigorous and patriotic enunciation of principles contained in the platform place the Republicans of that State in a position to make a strong campaign.

"The factional wrangle for supremacy which the opposition predicted would disrupt the convention failed to materialize. The Republicans of Ohio have a habit of ascertaining the will of the majority in all matters of party control, and when this is ascertained it is observed that they fall gracefully in line and fight the enemy to a finish. This is the kind of politics that gives Ohio a position of great conspicuous power in national affairs.

"The platform does not enter into any academic discussions of the great issues of the hour, but is sufficiently strong and explicit on paramount questions to satisfy the progressive elements of the party in all sections of the Union. . . . The platform denounces violations of the spirit of the civil-service act and demands such revocations of orders and such modifications of the law 'as will accomplish its manifest purpose.' The most ardent adherents of civil-service reform will not contend that the 'manifest purpose' of the law was to protect from removal the incompetents who do not hold their positions through compliance with the provisions of the law. It is clear that the extension of the protection of the civil-service law to thousands of employees who have not passed the civil-service examinations gives them an unfair advantage over those who are on the eligible lists and practically defeats the intent and purpose of the law. The Ohio platform stands for an intelligent application of the law and for its honest enforcement. The people will tolerate nothing less."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

"A Political Trust."—"Among Republicans who are thinking about the future the most significant thing in the Ohio convention was not the indorsement of Senator Hanna for the senatorship, but the complete capture of the Ohio Republican organization by the Hanna forces.

"Colonel Dick, who was elected to the chairmanship of the state committee, is the right-hand man of the Ohio boss and was appointed by him secretary of the national Republican committee

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shortly after the close of the campaign. Dick is in position to do Hanna's work in two capacities.

"In the national committee Boss Hanna has things well in hand. He packed it with his friends when the committee was chosen at the national convention, and it is noteworthy that several members of the committee have been rewarded with good places and that the patronage of the various States is controlled by committee members. It is charged that there is a compact by which the monopoly of the patronage is secured to the committee and the solidarity of the committee for mutual benefit and the welfare of the Hanna machine is guaranteed. An illustration of the way in which the power of the patronage is wielded by the national committeeman has been given in this State by Colonel Kerens, whose indorsement is necessary for a chance at the smallest piece of pie.

"Knowing Hanna's methods, not much guessing is required to foresee the centralization of party power in a committee trust. Each State is to be captured as Ohio was captured, with the central committeeman as the supreme boss. It is the application of the syndicate idea to politics, and if the plans work out as Hanna intends, the next Republican national convention will be run by the most perfect machine that ever was constructed. Boss Hanna will be the sole dictator of the Republican Party."—*The Republic (Bryan Dem.), St. Louis.*

The Democratic Handicap.—"The free-coinage issue, submitted to the people of Ohio no longer as the rallying cry of the discontented voters of all parties and factions but as the exclusive program of a single political organization, will necessarily be shorn of many of its former allurements. With all the adventitious strength conferred by last year's three-cornered fusion between the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans, the free-silver coinage candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency were beaten by more than 47,000 votes. How without fusion this year Mr. McLean and his managers can hope to use the silver issue as a stalking-horse for a purely Democratic success must pass the comprehension of all practised observers of Ohio politics."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"Its election [the Democratic ticket] would land the great State of Ohio at the bottom of the slough out of which Kansas is trying to crawl. It is not meant for election. It is meant by the hungriest hordes of the hungriest party of the hungriest State in the Union to be a long, delirious picnic at the expense of a man for the color of whose money and whose blood all sorts and conditions of Ohio politicians have been thirsting for a generation. And, altho all sorts are welcome to the blood, only one sort is to lay hands on the money. That is the free-silver Democracy, which has driven the gold Democrats, the silver 'Republicans,' and the greenback Populists out of camp in order to get an uninterrupted swig at the barrel of John R. McLean."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

Money and Wool.—"But the little joker that is expected to do the trick next fall is wool. 'Faithfully wedded to the principle of protection, we demand for the wool-growers of Ohio such ample protection for wool as shall speedily increase American flocks sufficiently to supply all American needs.' Thus says the platform, and upon this plank the fight will be made. It is to offset the free-silver plank of the Democracy. 'We are told,' said Hanna, 'that the opposition propose to revive the late thrashed straw; they are going to talk about free silver again; but you don't hear any more talk about free wool.'

"Undoubtedly this increase of the flocks is mighty good politics. The vote of last fall showed that there were many silver Republicans in Ohio, and the failure of prosperity to cavort about the State on schedule time has increased their numbers. No matter what the merits of the question may be, the Democrats are in much better condition to put up a battle on the money issue this year than they were last, and hence the counter move with wool. It is even stronger than as if the tariff bill had been passed, because it is all vision and prophecy, which can not be refuted by vulgar fact."—*The Journal (Ind.), Chicago.*

Typical Ohio Politics.—"In Ohio this year a governor and state legislature are to be elected. The legislature that is to be chosen will elect a United States Senator for a six-year term. The contest for the senatorship will be between Marcus A. Hanna (Republican) and John R. McLean (Popocrat), both of them millionaires and practical politicians. Mr. Hanna is for a protective tariff and future international bimetalism; Mr. McLean is for a protective tariff and the free coinage of silver. Both of these gentlemen are, first of all, for themselves; and their political convictions are colored to suit what they believe to be 'the main chance.' It is said that Mr. McLean has dictated the Ohio platform, which indorses the Chicago platform and insists that the money question is paramount. The tariff, state policies of administration, and all other issues are ignored. Mr. McLean stakes his money and prospects of getting into the Senate on '16 to 1.'

"This may prove a shrewd game. As Mr. McLean very well knows, both parties in Ohio have been deeply poisoned by cheap-money delusions. It has been the constant breeding-ground of financial heresies. The Republican Party in Ohio is full of original greenbackers; and, besides, it is torn by factional jealousies. The friends of sound money in the Democratic Party, keenly disappointed by the failure of the McKinley Administration to take any definite step looking toward currency reform, will not feel called upon to exert themselves to aid Mr. Hanna, who has taken cowardly refuge in the thicket of international bimetalism.

"It is a very pretty quarrel; but the friends of honest money and good government have no stake in it. Whether Hanna or McLean shall be on top in the outcome will matter little. They both represent practises and policies that are almost equally dishonest and injurious to the public welfare."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

"Iowa Democrats can come together in this canvass. If there are differences on the currency question they can await settlement. The present question of paramount national importance forced by Republicans is that of a tariff for tribute, not to the United States, but to protected interests. There should be hearty support of the Iowa Democratic ticket by all Iowa Democrats."—*The Chronicle (Nat. Dem.), Chicago.*

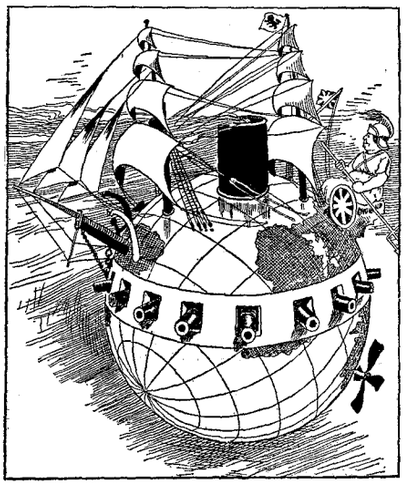
"It is to be supposed that the boy orator of the Platte and such other calamity wailers as McLean can hire will be brought into Ohio to help him win this fight for silver, but Ohio will not go back on the verdict it gave in November last for sound money, protection, good government, respect for the law, and national honesty. Inflation and repudiation have never yet been indorsed by the people of the Buckeye State. They will not be indorsed this year."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

"The platform speaks in eloquent words for itself. It meets the people on their own ground. It is a straight silver platform, and proclaims the onward march in bimetalism."—*The Enquirer (Bryan Dem.), Cincinnati.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EVERY time the sugar trust thinks of Cuba and Hawaii it can hardly refrain from singing "The Sweet By and By."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

HARVARD will be sure to frown on all this "jingoism" involved in the discussion of that late lamented boat race.—*The Journal, New York.*



EVIDENTLY BRITANNIA'S AMBITION.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"THERE must be some mistake about shutting down the mills in Massachusetts. It must have been a misprint for the mints."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

"DO you suppose scorching is the cause of all these bicycle faces we see?"

"Shucks, no! In nine cases out of ten it's the instalment plan."—*Truth, New York.*

IT is shown by the annual report of one of the largest mining companies in Colorado that since the organization of the company the average cost of producing $1 in gold has been 37 cents.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

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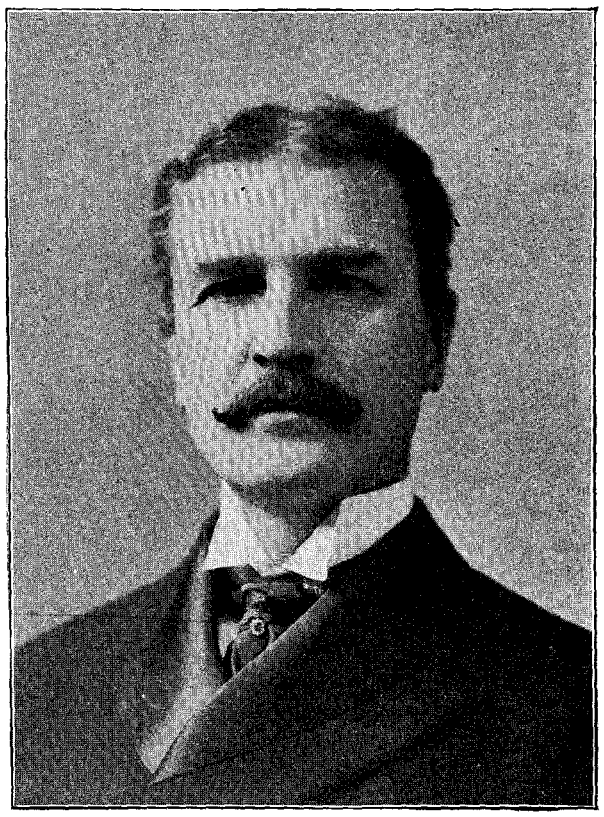
LETTERS AND ART.

TRIUMPH OF GILLETTE'S "SECRET SERVICE" IN LONDON.

WE do not know whether Mr. William Gillette's war play has taken all London by storm, as the saying goes, but it is very likely to do so if the enthusiasm of the London critics furnishes us any criterion. Here is the way *The St. James's*



WILLIAM E. GILLETTE.

Gazette speaks of it, upon the occasion of its transfer from the Adelphi to the Comedy Theater June 14:

"To say that it is the best piece of its kind which America has yet sent us is, as a matter of fact, to say too little. In point of constructive and of literary merit Mr. Gillette's work will bear comparison with anything that has been produced in London of recent times in the domain of drama. So closely knit together is the plot, so adroitly maneuvred are the many surprises, that not for a single instant is the attention of the audience permitted to wander. In claiming sympathy for his hero, in attempting to whitewash him at the close of his play, Mr. Gillette makes, as we have already hinted, a distinct mistake; but it is one which the public seems only too ready to overlook, and which certainly would appear to have militated in no way against his success. The transfer of 'Secret Service' to the Comedy Theater last night insures Londoners a further opportunity that no one assuredly ought to miss of witnessing this most stimulating, admirable, and effective drama interpreted by a company of exceptionally gifted artists."

The Westminster Gazette makes a little more effort to be critical, but the enthusiasm of the writer is plainly to be seen. He writes:

"Some critics of importance have, in my opinion, overrated the play to no little extent, or rather have given to it praise that can not be pertinent to a work of such a class. Judged as a simple play of action, I am willing and forced to admit that it is quite in the front rank. Unfortunately, to some degree it suffers from its qualities. The technic is so good in some of its scenes, the writing so pointed and firm, that regret that it is not what it does not pretend to be rather subdues my enjoyment. For all that, I enjoyed it, and had the pleasant sensation of being thoroughly thrilled and interested. Further consideration of the work makes its qualities seem the higher. I can not yet digest the humors of the soubrette, tho I am inclined to think that the work of Miss Odette Tyler is even more charming and even cleverer than at first it appeared to be. One wonders whether 'Secret Service' will be the first of a series of strong, successful American plays. Within the last few years we have had three other works from the States of real merit: one by Mr. Gillette, 'Held by the Enemy'; a second, 'The Henrietta'; and a third, 'Alabama'; but none of them seemed likely to found a fashion, tho 'Held by the Enemy' had a great success. In what is commonly called literary merit, no doubt 'The Henrietta' and 'Alabama' in many respects were of higher quality, yet, when one considers the reserve in 'Secret Service,' the avoidance of fine phrases, the cleverness in finding the exact words, it may be said that but for the interlarding comic scenes where truth is sacrificed to win laughter the work would demand recognition as a serious piece of dramatic art. The greater, then, the pity of these comic scenes and the clever acting of Mr. Henry Woodruff. As a rule, perhaps always hitherto—my memory tells me nothing to the contrary—American companies have been 'strengthened' for our market by English players; but, fortunately, the 'Secret Service' cast is of its native soil, and the result is a performance which must surprise those people—and they are not a few—who fancy that the standard of acting in the States is low. . . . Without pretending to go into the big subject suggested, I can not help pointing out that it would be very difficult to get any English company to give us such an excellent performance as may be seen at the Comedy—a performance the quality of which does not consist in the brilliance of one or two, but the skill of all."

The Speaker's critic confesses that once or twice during the play he had "an impulse to get up and cheer," and it was only his interest in the problem being worked out that kept him sedate and still. Of the scene in the telegraph office he says: "The whole range of the romantic drama might be searched in vain for any parallel to the intensity of this scene. . . . Melodrama, if you will; but melodrama informed by an intellectual perception never before seen in plays of this class." The same critic closes as follows:

"Of this I am certain, that Mr. Gillette's play is a triumph of American authorship and American acting. It is written with a subdued eloquence which never touches a false note, and makes the accent of the company—notably of a gallant Southern boy who wants to go to the front—like music in a Cockney ear."

CHRISTIE MURRAY'S OPINION OF MR. CROCKETT.

MR. David Christie Murray continues his series on "My Contemporaries in Fiction," and in the eighth article (*Canadian Magazine*, June) speaks in anything but a complimentary vein of Mr. S. R. Crockett. It seems that some one has been comparing Mr. Crockett with Sir Walter Scott, and Mr. Murray, whose ire, as our readers will remember, was aroused by a comparison of Robert Louis Stevenson to Sir Walter, is doubly incensed over this later comparison. He begins as follows:

"The curiosity with which a section of the newspaper press has been inspired as to Mr. Crockett's personal whereabouts, as to his comings and goings, his engagements for the future, and his prices 'per thousand words' would have seemed to indicate that in him we had discovered a person of considerably more than the average height.

"The result of a completer perusal of his writings is not merely destructive of this hope; it is positively stunning and bewildering. Mr. Crockett is not only not a great man, but a rather futile very small one. The unblushing effrontery of those gentlemen of the press who have set *him* on a level with Sir Walter is the most mournful and most contemptible thing in association with the poorer sort of criticism which has been encountered of late years."

Mr. Murray expresses regret that honesty as a critic compels him to be so emphatic, but he disclaims any personal feeling of

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unkindliness, and his words are aimed at the critics (names not given) who have so extolled Mr. Crockett, rather than at Mr. Crockett himself. Stevenson was and Barrie is, he admits, a genius; but as for Crockett, he is, in the great ranks of letters, "as just and mere a serving-man as any born of woman." Mr. Murray analyzes the story of "The Courtship of Allan Fairley" in the "Stickit Minister," and asks, "Was there ever a piece of sentiment cheaper, falser, more tawdry? . . . It is beyond comparison the densest bit of stupidity in dealing with the emotions I have encountered anywhere." He continues:

"Let it be said, if it be not too late to say it, that Mr. Crockett, if left alone by his indiscreet admirers, or only puffed within the limits of the reasonable, might have been regarded as an honest workman as times go, when everybody, more or less, writes fiction. If his pages had come before me as the work of an unknown man, seeking his proper place in the paper republic, it is certain that I could have found some honest and agreeable things to say about him. But, unfortunately, he, more than any other writer of his day, has been signaled out for those uncostly extravagances of praise which are fast discrediting us in our own eyes, and are making what should be the art of criticism a mockery, and something of a shame. In what I have written I have dealt less with his work than with the false estimate of it which, for a year or two, has been thrust upon the public by a certain band of writers who are either hopelessly incompetent to assess our labors or incurably dishonest. It is very possible, indeed, that Mr. Crockett is wholly undeserving of censure in this regard, that he has not in any way asked or aided the manufacture of this balloon of a reputation in which he has floated to such heights. Apart from the pretentions of his *claque*, there is no earthly reason why a critic should hold him up to ridicule."

THE JUBILEE POETRY.

"IMMORTAL verse" is not usually written to celebrate a national occasion like the "Diamond Jubilee." When everybody is expecting a bard to sing, there generally comes over him a self-consciousness that is fatal to spontaneity and high inspiration. The Jubilee poetry is no exception to the rule, especially that which comes from the best known of the singers.

The poet-laureate is entitled to a first hearing. We have not in hand as we write a complete copy of his official ode, but the stanzas cabled over indicate that it follows, in a different meter, the same vein pursued in his poem in the enterprising *Independent* (June 17). We give this entire:

VICTORIA THE GOOD.

The d w was on the summer lawn,
The roses bloomed, the woods were green,
When forth there came, as fresh as dawn,
A maiden with majestic mien.
They girt a crown about her brow,
They placed a sceptre in her hand,
And loud rang out a Nation's vow,
"God guard the Lady of the Land!"

And now the cuckoo calls once more,
And once again June's roses blow,
And round her Throne her people pour,
Recalling sixty years ago;
And all the goodly days between,
Glory and sorrow, love and pain,
The wifely Mother, widowed Queen,
The loftiest as the longest Reign.

She shared her subjects' bane and bliss,
Welcomed the wise, the base withstood,
And taught by her clear life it is
The greatest greatness to be good.
Yet while for Peace she wrought and prayed,
She bore the trident, wore the helm,
And, Mistress of the Main, she made
An Empire of her Island Realm.

So gathering now, from near, from far,
From Rule whereon ne'er sets the day,
From Southern Cross and Northern Star,
Her people lift their hearts, and pray:
Longer and longer may she reign
And, through a summer night serene
Whence day doth never wholly wane,
God spare and bless our Empress-Queen!

Austin Dobson's tribute shows no more trace of inspiration than Mr. Austin's. Here is Mr. Dobson's:

A BALLAD OF THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY.

Name that has been thy nation's shield
On many an alien shore and sea;
Name that in many a fateful field
Has taught the stubborn foe to flee;
Promise and proof of virtues three,
Valor unvaunting, vigor, nerve,—
We hail thy white-winged Sovereignty,
Victoria!—whom God preserve!

Monarchs there are to whom men yield
Obeisance—in a bondman's key;
Monarchs whose sceptered right doth wield
Only the rod of Tyranny;
We, in free homage, being free,—
We joy that nought can shake or curve
Thy rectitude of Royalty,
Victoria!—whom God preserve!

Therefore from all our towers be pealed
The note of gladness; therefore be,
As from a thousand springs unsealed,
Outpoured the tide of mirth and glee;
For surely not to-day shall we
From sixty years' allegiance swerve,
Or shame thy twice-told Jubilee,
Victoria!—whom God preserve!

Envoy.

Queen! to whom good men bend the knee,
Our island heart and brain and nerve
Are loyal—loyal unto thee,
Victoria!—whom God preserve!

Sir Lewis Morris (in *The Academy*) begins with a tribute to England as herself "a puissant Queen confest," "a mightier Rome," and after reference to "the long processions of the years" and the varied character of the sovereigns that have come and gone, he writes:

But now, but now, in these our latest days
Of Britain's checkered story,
A woman's blameless hand the scepter sways
And points the way to glory.
Already threescore years, already more
Than any of all that long array before,
The scepter rests in one belovèd hand,
A hundred peoples bow at her command,
Safe-guarded by our crownèd Commonwealth
From all the ills that mar a nation's health,
The tyrant trampling Right and fostering Wrong,
Who finds the freeman where he leaves the slave;
And him the cunning glozing knave
Who battens on the gross ignoble throng.
Oh, halcyon days of civil peace and rest!
Oh, happy, happy race, more than our fathers blest!

Within our memories, who live to-day,
This glorious thing has been.
The girl who, with that fateful dawn in June,
Aroused from happy maiden dreams too soon,
Woke to the cares of Empire, she to-day,
Tho threescore years have fled away,
Rules, our belovèd Queen.
Scant change these busy checkered years have brought
Save haply slower limbs and riper thought,
Few sorrows save that unforgotten loss
Which is her Crown, and was long time her cross.
The wider sympathy, the pitying heart,
Which of the lowliest suffering bears a part,
And beats responsive to her people's pain.
For us alone, after twelve centuries,
Hath Fate reserved this greatest prize of all,
The longest, justest, purest, happiest reign;
"The spacious times of great Elizabeth"
Show narrower far than these.
Fate can not rob us now, nor Change, nor Death,
Who, whatsoever thing befall,
Through three-score happy checkered years,
Have lived with her and shared both smiles and tears,
Whose eyes have watched so long, and not in vain,
A reign without a blot, a life without a stain.

The Pall Mall Gazette (July) can boast a Jubilee poem from Ireland, written by Rebecca Scott. Here are the first and last stanzas, which will give an idea of its quality:

Our fathers sixty years ago
Enthroned a maiden fair,
And placed a mighty nation's crown
On maiden's golden hair.

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Her fair, sweet face, and girlish grace,
Set loyalty aglow;
Ah! well, I ween, men loved their Queen
Just sixty years ago.

* * * * * *

And so we sing, "God save our Queen!"
And far, far be the day
When, o'er our lands, those firm kind hands
The scepter cease to sway!
Long may she reign, and ne'er again
One cloud of sorrow know:
Her worth long proved, now more beloved
Than sixty years ago.

The Canadian Magazine (June) has an ode by William T. James, the best stanza of which is the following:

Where the beaver builds her dam
For her village in our waters,
In the land of lakes and prairies,
Mines and forests, farms and dairies,
Here will we, our sons and daughters,
From the plains of Abraham
To Vancouver's distant isle,
On each intervening mile,
Underneath the maple-tree,
Keep successive Jubilee.

The verses which H. T. R. contributes to *The Spectator* begin in a militant way and enumerate the triumphs of England, from the ride of the Six Hundred at Balaklava to Cobden's triumph over the Corn Laws. The following are the first and the last two stanzas:

England, Mother of Nations, bids her children rejoice,
Hark! from the ends of the earth peals forth their answering voice:
"Severed by shadowy mountains, and many a sounding sea,
One in race and language, and one in heart are we,
Ready to face a world in arms if it needs must be."

* * * * * *

Thou hast trodden the paths of greatness, thy robe unspotted still,
Thou hast tasted life's cup of blessing, hast tasted life's cup of ill.
Filled with the praise of thy name the sixty years have been,
Scarce we know if we honor thee more as Woman or Queen.
Thank we the Giver of all good things who gave us thee.

Large is our hope that the riddle of earth may yet be read,
Misery, vice, and crime be seared on each hydra head,
And life be brightened for all, and man to man be true,
And clouds be rifted apart, and the smile of God shine through.
Thank we the Giver of all good things who gave us thee.

We find reprinted in the New York *Tribune*, from a source not named, a poem by E. Nesbit, which, after a few stanzas referring to the royal procession, conjures up a phantom procession, with far more strength both of imagination and of expression than anything we have yet presented. We give here all but the first three and last three stanzas:

From out the gray-veiled past, long years away,
Come visionary faces, vision-led,
And splendid shapes that are not of our day,
The spirits of the mute and mighty dead,
To see how Time has sped
The fortunes of their England, and behold
How much more great she is than in the days of old.

The world can see them not; but you can see,
You the inheritor of all the past
Wherein the dead, in noble heraldry,
Blazoned the shield of England, and forecast
The charge it bears at last,
More splendid than the azure and the or
Of the French lilies lost—long lost and sorrowed for.

Here be the weaponed men, the English folk,
Who in long ships across the swan's bath fared,
In whose rude tongue the voice of Freedom spoke,
In whose rough hands the sword was bright and bared—
The men who did and dared,
And to their sons bequeathed the fighting blood
That drives to victory and will not be withstood.

Here, in your ordered festival, O Queen,
Mixed with the crowd and all unseen of these,
On their long swords the wild Norse rovers lean,
And watch the progress of your pageantries,
And on this young June breeze
Float the bright pennons of the Cressy spears—
Shine shadowy shafts that fell, as snow falls, at Poitiers.

Here flutter phantom flags that once flew free
Above the travail of the tournament;
Here gleam old swords, once wet for liberty;
Old blood-stiff banners, worn with war and rent,
Are with your fresh flowers blent,
And by your crown, where love and fame consort,
Shines the unvanquished cloven crown of Agincourt.

Upon your river where, by day and night,
Your world-adventuring ships come home again,
Glide ghostly galleons, manned by men of might
Who plucked the wings and singed the beard of Spain;
The men who, not in vain,
Saved to the children of a world new-trod
The birth-tongue of our land, her freedom and her God.

Princes who lived to make our England great,
Poets who wreathed her greatness with their song,
Wise men who steered her heavy ship of state,
Brave men who steered her battle-ships along,
In spectral concourse throng
To applaud the consummated power and pride
Of that beloved land for which they lived and died.

The thousand unnamed heroes who, sword-strong,
Plowed the long acre wherein Empire grows
Wide as the world and long as Time is long—
These mark the crescence of the English rose,
Whose thorny splendor glows
O'er far-off subject lands, by alien waves,
A crown for England's brow, a garland for her graves.

Far the finest of all the poems that the occasion has called forth, and the only one that is really worthy the occasion, seems to us the poem by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler in *The Sunday at Home*. It is, too, the only one that strikes with any emphasis the religious note. We give it here entire:

A Hymn of Praise.

"Save the Queen of England," be your prayer, O English nation,
For the sovereign who has governed you for sixty glorious years—
Who hath played her princely part
With a pure and perfect heart,
Who hath shared her people's sorrows and hath dried her people's tears!
Ring the bells and clash the cymbals: clap your hands, ye congregation:
Beat the drums and blow the trumpets and proclaim a solemn feast:
Let her name be blessed to-day
In the lands that own her sway,
From the shores beyond the sunset to the dayspring in the East!

Shout, ye men of England: let your thanks to God be given
For the progress and the promise that this page of history shows!
Since the reign was first begun
Mighty wonders have ye done—
Ye have broken many fetters and have banished many foes;
Ye have bound to be your messenger the lightning out of heaven;
Ye have built ye huge leviathans to plow the pathless waves;
In your knowledge unafraid,
Ye have bade the plagues be stayed;
And the steamclouds are your chariots, and the elements your slaves.

Sing, ye English women, to the workers and the weepers,
Of the freer life and fuller scope these Sixty Years have brought!
Now ye ply the brush and pen
In the company of men,
And ye follow in their footsteps through the maze of modern thought;
Now ye glean in fields of learning, unforbidden by the reapers
Who drop handfuls from their sheaves for you to gather as ye go
And your feet on foreign sward
Bring good tidings of the Lord,
As ye lead your dusky sisters where the leaves of healing grow.

Smile, ye English children, in your childish glee unchidden!
For the dreary days are over when the babes were doomed to toil
From the morning to the night,
Till their rosy lips grew white,
And they knew no peaceful slumber till they slept beneath the soil;
When they wrongly learnt that merriment was held a thing forbidden,
And was punished by sharp arrows and by hot and burning coals;
When their simple minds were vexed
By some mistranslated text,
And the iron of false doctrine entered little children's souls.

Say, ye English people, do ye boast of your creations,
Of the noble deeds ye compassed and the demigods ye seemed;
Of the many things ye did,
And the few things that were hid
From your wisdom which was greater than your fathers ever dreamed?
It were better ye should render, like the chosen of the nations,
All the praise to Him who smote the sea to lead His servants through,
And who beat down every foe
That his hosts might forward go
To their battle-cry, "The Lord our God hath helped us hitherto!"

Stand, ye sons of England, in the center of your story—
'Twixt the golden glow of eventide that gilds the British throne
And the misty morning haze
Of the yet unnumbered days,
And declare if even Englishmen shall dare to stand alone!
Ye were wise if ye made answer, "Not to us shall be the glory,
Not to us shall be the honor or the triumph of a king;
But to Him in whom we trust
Tho the nations are as dust,
And who taketh up the islands as a very little thing."

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Swear, ye English nation, that His Word shall light and guide you,
That His kingdom and His righteousness shall be the ends ye seek!
Ye shall spread from shore to shore
Till the sea shall be no more,
As destroyers of the wicked and defenders of the weak.
If ye scorn to sell your birthright whatsoever may betide you—
If ye follow in full daylight where at dawn your fathers trod—
Ye shall go from strength to strength,
Till it comes to pass at length
That the whole world honors England because England honors God.

MENDELSSOHN'S VISIT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE fact has been lost sight of, in these latter years of Victoria's reign, that she used to be quite adept in music. The fact is called to mind in the London *Musical Times* by an article written by Joseph Bennett. He quotes Lady Bloomfield's diary in which entries are made, one telling how "a fine, but very difficult duet of Beethoven's" was played by herself and Matilda Paget on one piano and the Queen and the Prince Consort on another, and another telling how they played Beethoven's "Septuor." Only two days after the attempt of the youth Oxford to assassinate the young Queen, in 1840, she gave a private concert at Buckingham Palace, in which Her Majesty sang five times, once in a duet with the Prince Consort, once in a trio with Rubini and Lablache, and three times as a soprano in choruses.

But the most interesting part of the article is a letter written by Mendelssohn to his mother, July 19, 1842, telling of his visit to Buckingham Palace ten days before. This letter is specially translated for Mr. Bennett's article by Mrs. Benecke, Mendelssohn's elder daughter. The following is the great composer's account of his visit:

"Prince Albert had invited me to try his organ on Saturday at 1:30, before he left town. I found him alone, and as we were talking the Queen came in, also alone, in a simple morning dress. She said she had to leave for Claremont in an hour, and then she exclaimed, 'but what a litter you are in!' as the wind had scattered some loose leaves of music about the room and upon the pedals of the organ, which, by the way, is a pretty ornament to the room. While saying this, she knelt down and began to pick up the leaves; Prince Albert also helped and I, too, was not idle. Then the Prince began to explain to me the stops, and the Queen said that she would finish tidying up alone. I now begged the Prince to play to me, so that I might boast in Germany of having heard him. He then played a chorale by heart with the pedals, quite correctly, and so nicely and clearly that it might have served as an example to many a professional organist. The Queen, who had finished her work, sat by his side and listened with evident pleasure to his playing. After he had finished, it was my turn, and I began with my chorus from 'St. Paul,' 'How lovely are the messengers.' Before I had gone through the first portion they both began to sing the chorus, and Prince Albert managed the stops very cleverly all the time—first adding a flute, then at the *forte* more stops, at the D-major part the 'full organ'; then he made an excellent *diminuendo*—and so on to the end, all by heart, that I really was quite delighted and greatly pleased. The hereditary Prince of Gotha having come in, some conversation began, during which the Queen told me that she liked singing my songs, and asked me if I had written any new ones. 'You should sing one to him,' said Prince Albert. She required a little persuading at first, and then said she would try the 'Spring Song' in B-flat, 'if it can be found, for all my music has been packed up for Claremont.' . . . I now asked her not to let me suffer by this incident, [the packing up] but to sing something else, and after consulting with her husband, the Prince said: 'She will sing you something by Gluck.' Meanwhile the Princess of Gotha had joined us, and all five of us went through many rooms and corridors till we arrived at the Queen's sitting-room, where a huge rocking-horse was standing by the piano. Two bird-cages were also in the room, pictures on the walls, beautifully bound books on the table, and music on the piano. The Duchess of Kent came in, and while they were talking together I looked through the music and found my first 'Book of Songs.' Of course I begged the Queen to choose one of my songs instead of the Gluck, and she very readily did so in a most amiable way; and what did she choose but 'Italy.'* She sang it most beautifully in tune, strictly in time, and phrased it charmingly. But where it goes down to D natural, followed by D sharp, she sang both notes D *sharp;* and, as I gave her the D natural in the first two verses, she also sang D natural in the last, when it ought to have been D *sharp!*

"But with this exception it was really delightful, and I have not heard the last long G sung by any amateur with such ease and in such perfect tune. When it was finished I had to confess that the song was composed by Fanny! (I must say it was rather hard to have to say it, but 'pride comes before a fall.') I then asked the Queen to sing a song which was really my own composition. She said that if I would give her plenty of help she would willingly do so. She sang 'Lass dich nur nichts nicht dauern' ('The Pilgrim's Song') really quite faultlessly, and with beautiful feeling and expression. I thought it would not do to appear too complimentary at such a time, and therefore I merely thanked her over and over again; but when she said: 'Oh, if I had not been so frightened I could have done better, I generally have very long breath,' I praised her very heartily and with the best conscience in the world; for that phrase near the end, having the long-sustained C, she sang so well, joining the C to the three following notes, all in one breath, as one rarely hears it done, that it highly amused me that she herself should have spoken about it."

ELEONORA DUSE'S RECEPTION IN PARIS.

THE appearance of the renowned Italian tragédienne in Bernhardt's theater is not of interest to Parisians alone. Theirs is the zest of histrionic rivalry—the comparison of temperament and artistic method with that of their own great favorite. Other cities which have already recognized in Mme. Duse the superb actress and woman of noble intelligence will not be indifferent to the triumph of her ambition.

According to M. Lapauze, in a late number of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, Paris is the chimera toward which Mme. Duse's eyes have been turned since childhood. But she always dreaded it. Even when she had won first place in her native country and was urged by Alexandre Dumas (several of whose plays were included in her répertoire) to make France her home, this fear was not to be conquered. She had, however, decided to test her powers outside of Italy. M. Lapauze gives the following account of this venture:

"It was just before the opening of the Exposition of Dramatic Art that she thought of going to Vienna. The Princess de Metternich was at the head of this exposition. Mme. Duse wrote to her frankly, asking the privilege of taking part in the exposition with her troupe, with the same rights as the other companies, French, Italian, German, with which the authorities had made contracts. She asked to be made acquainted with the conditions, adding that her desire was not to make money, but to appear at Vienna for the sake of Italian dramatic art. The legend has it that the Princess de Metternich did not take the trouble to inquire into the signature of this letter. Eleonora Duse? The name meant nothing to her (it was in 1892, we must remember)—it was difficult to add to the program of the exposition already crowded, especially in favor of an artist so completely unknown. The Princess responded in this vein to Mme. Duse, who was not a little crushed by it. Her mind was immediately made up: they did not want her at the exposition; she would go to Vienna, nevertheless, where she would give a series of representations; one would see who would have the last word.

"In the month of February, 1892, she arrived in Vienna, where she played at the Carl Theater. The first evening she played to a house three quarters empty. To one person alone they had presented four boxes; not one was occupied. However, some critics found themselves there, who were far from regretting it. Never did Duse show herself more pathetic or more human. She

* In order to explain the humor of the situation, it should be stated that in the first set of Mendelssohn's published songs (Op. 8), two of them, including "Italy," were composed by his sister, Fanny; but as she did not wish her name to be made public, all the songs were attributed to Mendelssohn.

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was, they said, greater than ever because she was playing for all in all. The journals praised to the skies this leper that they had all fled from, as if by command, this unrecognized artist so simply admirable; and for a month the crowd rushed to the Carl Theater, to the utter astonishment of the organizers of the exposition. The exposition was to open in the month of May. La

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SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE.

Duse announced that she would return to Vienna at that time. They besought her to forget the affront she had received and leave the Carl Theater for that of the exposition; she refused, and when, in the spring, she repeated her representations, she had a sufficient hold upon the public to retain it to herself and alienate it from the exposition."

From this adventure dates the celebrity of Mme. Duse. A series of tours was organized by her impresario, M. Schürmann, to visit Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, England, and America. Says Joseph Primoli in the *Revue de Paris* (June):

"La Duse has been in America three times. It was in New York—of which otherwise she has the happiest remembrance—that she was most exposed to the indiscretions of reporters. From the time of landing she was assailed by their visits, and, stern by nature, this curiosity made her more than ever retreat into her shell. Fatigued at first from her voyage and then absorbed by her work, she refused herself to these interviews, thus arousing all the press against her.

"Furious at seeing that instead of seeking to put herself before the public she was actually shunning it, her impresario went to her and endeavored to convince her of her error from practical reasons: 'A hundred thousand francs,' said he, 'your attitude toward the journalists has cost me; with one amiable word you could have conquered them instead of putting them all against us; it is a lost campaign.'

"She could not, nor did she wish to yield to these arguments. 'I do not know,' she replied exasperated, 'why I have not a right to the liberty of my days!'

"Meanwhile Mrs. G. arrives, a celebrated reporter who rejoices in considerable authority. 'Excuse me, madame,' said la Duse to her, 'I am a stranger and did not know the customs of your country. I am accused of being wanting in respect to the press because I could not receive all the reporters. I appeal to all women; will you not be my interpreter to them? We are bonded together, we ought mutually to aid each other; and I count upon you to make a success of my protestation to your compatriots: Ask them then why the workers who accomplish their task during the day should have the right of resting at night, while I, who work in the evening, may not enjoy my afternoon? For it is a work, and an ungrateful work, to answer the questions of strangers who present themselves at my home under the pretext that an actress belongs to the public and that the public must know whom it is going to applaud or hiss. It seems to me, on the contrary, that it is better to arrive *new* upon the scene, instead of showing to the spectators of what the plaything is made with which they are to be amused.'

"The next day was Saturday: La Duse gave a matinée in place of Sunday-evening performance—when the theater is closed. The article had been read, the appeal to American women had been understood, the protestation seemed reasonable. The women rushed in crowds to the play and *Marguerite Gautier* was received with frenzied delight. The three first evenings had produced in all only seven hundred dollars; the matinée alone brought three thousand.

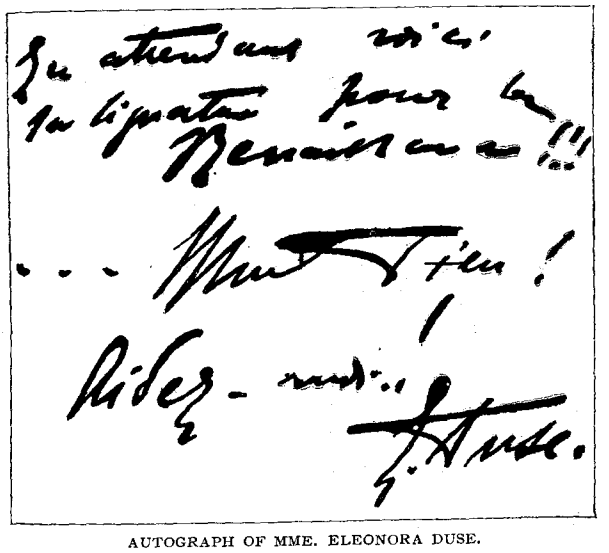
"From that time triumph all along the line—and along the line of tramways! The coach roofs glistened in luminous letters bearing the magic words 'THE PASSING STAR, '*Eleonora Duse.*'"

There follows an amusing anecdote of this star of passage meeting an old astrologer on Broadway one evening, when she was walking alone and unknown. He was an Italian, armed with a long telescope and doing the honors of the heavens at "sixpence a star." She stopped before him for the sake of speaking her native language, and for a dollar saw not only Venus and Mars but, in the turning of the telescope, some gigantic vehicles bearing on the top in luminous letters, "The Passing Star, Eleonora Duse."

Mme. Duse has always been much averse to publicity in her private life, claiming that the artist is nothing to the public beyond what the public sees. Nevertheless, we like to find in the two articles mentioned that she was born near Venice at the time of the patriotic revolution in 1859, and, as her parents sometimes told her, "had war in her body." Both her father and grandfather were clever actors, and she has been on the stage from earliest childhood. Her life has not been free from grief nor from pinching poverty. M. Primoli relates, in the above-mentioned article, that when her mother died in a hospital she was unable to buy habiliments of mourning. A thin fold of crêpe across her waist was the only outward manifestation of grief that she could afford.

M. Lapauze states that no peculiarity of hers is born of extravagance or folly, but rather from the simplicity of a life devoted to art, never faltering or stooping to intrigue.

The play in which the actress opens her Paris season is "The



AUTOGRAPH OF MME. ELEONORA DUSE.

Dream of a Spring Morning," by her countryman, Gabriele d'Annunzio. It tells the story of a woman of the Tuscan aristocracy whose lover is killed in her arms by her husband, and who, in consequence, loses her reason.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE.

PAIN AS AN INDICATOR OF INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been held by many psychologists that the sensitiveness of the skin to pain is proportional to the general sensitiveness of the nervous organism, and hence may be used to measure the susceptibility of the mind to outside impressions, or, generally speaking, the activity of the intellect. Some recent assertions on this subject are sharply criticized in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 12) by M. Jacques Lourbet, who questions the fundamental hypothesis on which are based all such experiments. In his opinion they fail both because mental action is correlated with pain no more directly than with pleasure, and because, even if it were, the general nervous sensitiveness can never be determined from experiments on one definite part of the body. Says M. Lourbet:

"Undoubtedly, as M. Richet has shown, a fundamental character of pain is that it persists in the memory a very long time. And because of this indefinite duration, it favors introspection. 'Illness brings us back to ourselves,' says Maine de Birau. So it seems that we may say with Goethe that it is 'pain that makes the conscience of man.' Nevertheless, is there not some exaggeration here? Do we not attribute too much importance to this source of knowledge?

"Pain is not alone in giving out the spark that illuminates our consciousness. In reality, man is indebted above all to pleasure for rendering more precise and more delicate his relations with other beings and so enlarging without limit the circle of his sympathy. Pleasure expands the soul, multiplies and intensifies the life.

"Pain, on the contrary, causes us to disregard the exterior world and by its inhibitive power lessens our means of knowing. It marks the limit of our sensibility. It renders the intelligence finer, no doubt, but we can scarcely conceive of its being able to increase the power, the extent, and the force of the universe. We agree in recognizing that pain is depressive; even when it seems to be augmenting the vital intensity, its dynamogenic influence is only apparent.

"In truth, the individual could not keep in existence, personally and throughout space, were it not for the infinite variety of the forms of pleasure. And to wish, like certain psychologists, to take account only of sensibility to pain, in making an estimate of intelligence, would seem hardly correct, for, on one side, agreeable sensations are much more numerous and more varied than painful ones, that is to say, they constitute very abundant sources of intellectual enrichment, and, on the other hand, the warnings of pain are always too slow, and are not necessarily adequate to the preservation of civilized man."

M. Lourbet objects in particular to the measurements of sensibility to pain by experiments on the skin of the hand. He says:

"1. The sensibility is very different on different parts of the body.

"2. Even if we could experiment on the whole surface of the skin by pressure or by the electric current, we could obtain information about only one of the very numerous forms of human pain.

"3. The eye and the ear are much more sensitive than the skin.

"4. The sensibility of the internal organs has also an influence on the mental qualities.

"5. Sensibility to pleasure plays a very important rôle in mental acquisition.

"Inasmuch as for thousands on thousands of individuals we have not measured, on the one hand, all the sensibilities to pain, and on the other hand all the sensibilities to pleasure; and inasmuch as the observations, instead of mutually supporting one another, contradict one another, it would be the part of wisdom to defer the drawing of general conclusions."

M. Lourbet, in another part of his review, objects to some of the special deductions that have been made from their theory by those who regard mental capacity as determinable from sensibility to pain. He says:

"If we want to compare the muscular force of two men, is it sufficient to compare the weights that they can hold at arm's length? Evidently not. We must compare also the length of their arms. Now to measure the sensibility we must know also the *capacity* for pain, which is related to the peripheral response as the length of the arm is to the weight raised. And this inner capacity, essentially 'idiosyncrasic,' as physicians say, can not be measured directly.

"The reaction to pain not only is not indispensable to the conservation of the individual, since very intelligent men never know pain, and is not sure, since its localization is often false, but it also gives warning too slowly, which puts it in the sad category of a gratuitous cruelty. . . .

"Some psychologists, notably M. Binet, are already abandoning this method. They prefer to observe the mental phenomena, that is to say, the resultants, if we may so speak. And this new method appears to be more rigorous and more fruitful. To operate on the primitive elements of psychic phenomena is in fact to assert at the outset, illegitimately, that all the mental qualities are acquired by personal experience, and then it is to proceed like the mathematician who, to obtain a formula, should multiply an inexact quotient. The error, originally very small, becomes enormous in the course of subsequent calculations. . . .

"Perhaps this may induce us to proceed with a large and healthful degree of prudence."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S FLYING-MACHINE.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S estimate of his flying-machine, as given in the article already reproduced in part, in these columns, is criticized by A. M. Herring in *The Scientific American*, in the course of an article on "The Aeroplane Flying-Machine." The author, who is himself an inventor and experimenter in this field, gives Professor Langley the greatest credit for what he has done, and even places him next to the head in the line of those who have advanced the science of aerodynamics—the top being reserved for the late Otto Lilienthal. But he believes that we are not so near the every-day use of the flying-machine as the professor thinks. Says Mr. Herring:

"It may be questioned whether Dr. Langley's expressed views as to what he has accomplished, and his predictions of the future prospects and uses of the flying-machine, are not too sanguine; for it is doubtful whether with the most economical heat-engines that have ever been constructed the flying-machine carrying even one passenger alone will ever be able to fly for a day—not days at a time or at a speed which exceeds eighty to ninety miles an hour. That it will never carry freight is almost certain. It is even probable that the machine of sufficient size to carry more than two persons is an invention for the relatively distant future. With all deference to the opinions expressed by so eminent a scientist, it might be pointed out that with the low economy in supporting effect obtained with this model (30 pounds per horse-power) it is not possible to add a condenser, and a machine built on anything like a similar scale for carrying a man would not be able to lift its own weight! For, if we double the lineal dimensions, we would have but four times the surface (lifting effect), while we would be hampered by eight times the original weight. It may be argued that, by reducing the angles at which the surfaces are presented to the air, a larger lifting effect per horse-power would be obtained. The maintenance of a small angle in flight is, however, one of the most formidable difficulties of the whole flying-machine problem. From the simple laws which govern the thrust of helical-screw propellers, it might be shown that the expenditure of 1 horse-power on a pair of screw-propellers 39 inches in diameter (the size given by Langley) would produce a flying or a standing thrust of 16.3 pounds, or 54.3 per cent. of the weight of his aerodrome. It can further be shown that with a boiler pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, the pair of engines of the size given (1¼-inch bore, 2-inch stroke) would each produce 40 to 45 foot pounds (net) on the shaft per revolution. This much spent on a 39-inch properly made screw would produce a thrust (flying or standing) of at least $10\frac{29}{100}$ pounds, and the pair of engines acting on a pair of propellers would give a thrust of $20\frac{58}{100}$ pounds, that is, $68\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of the weight of the aerodrome, and possibly more. The lower boiler pressure given, 110

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pounds, would give a thrust in flight for standing of 16.4 pounds. These thrusts are so extraordinarily large in proportion to the weight carried on the aeroplanes that it might well be questioned if the possibilities of aerial navigation, which Professor Langley claims to have demonstrated, are not more imaginative than real."

WATER AND WINE.

UNDER this heading M. Henri de Parville, the new editor of *La Nature* (Paris), preaches in his paper (May 15) a quite effective temperance sermon—all the more so, probably, in that he frankly avows that he does not favor total abstinence, and that he touches only on the purely scientific aspects of the question. Says M. de Parville:

"People who drink eat little. Alcohol sustains them, say the drinkers. It is a fact that in those who use fermented drinks to a great extent the process of digestion is slower. When we drink water, digestion is hastened. The stomach takes good care to inform us of this fact; we are hungry three or four hours after eating. Persons who reason badly conclude from this naturally that wine is nourishing and that fresh water is not. The illusion is complete. It is something as if we should say that a stove, furnace, or fireplace works better when the combustion is slow and lasts a long time. It certainly lasts longer, but it does not give out much heat; it would only take a little to put out the fire.

"The animal cell was not made to be gorged with alcohol; that it may remain in its normal state, water is necessary, otherwise its functions are interfered with. Therefore the organism impregnated with alcohol finds itself in a morbid condition. Maladies due to obstruction of nutrition show themselves and the characteristic symptoms appear—obesity, gravel, rheumatism, etc. So this false idea about the 'sustaining power' of alcoholic drinks leads directly to a diminution of strength and a change for the worse in the general health. The man whose digestion proceeds slowly, under the influence of alcohol, is already a sick man. He is in great need of water, a remedy better than those found in drug-stores.

"Is it a fact that alcohol retards the cellular and general nutrition? Observation shows this to be usually the case, and experiment confirms this. Messrs. Chittenden and Mendel of Yale University have demonstrated by laboratory test-tube experiments that fermented drinks retard the chemical processes of digestion. They placed in direct contact food-substances and digestive liquids, and then added 20 per cent. of alcohol, whereupon the digestive activity was retarded. Pure whisky, which contains about 50 per cent. of alcohol, when mixed with the digestive fluids in the proportion of 1 per cent., increased the time required for digestion by 6 per cent. In some cases the action was absent, but the fact can not be doubted, and we proved it more than twenty-five years ago with Dr. Corvisart. Alcohol retards the phenomena of assimilation, and if any one thinks that wine and strong drink have sustaining power, it is only because, first, these drinks excite the nervous system and seem to give strength, and, secondly, because the feeling of hunger is postponed by the very fact that digestion is retarded.

"Three years ago an experiment that was very conclusive was made in the United States. It followed naturally upon those made once on a time by railway engineers upon English workmen who lived on meat and Belgians fed with peas and beans. The meat-eaters accomplished double the work done by the vegetarians. Likewise, in America, they set to work twenty men who drank nothing but water and twenty that drank wine, beer, and brandy. At the end of twenty days the work done was measured. The workmen who drank strong liquors did the best for the first six days; then there was a kind of period of reaction; finally, the water-drinkers did at least three times the work of their rivals. The experiment was verified by exchanging the rôles. The water-drinkers were made to adopt the alcoholic regimen for twenty days and the wine-drinkers were put on clear water. This time, too, the water-consuming workmen ended by doing a quantity of work notably superior to that of the wine-drinkers. The conclusion naturally follows. For prolonged effort the use of alcohol diminishes the muscular power; in other words, the human machine fed with water gives out more energy than with alcohol. Then it is nothing but a popular fallacy to assert that wine gives strength. To give a momentary effort, yes; for prolonged work, no.

"Does this mean that we must give up wine and alcohol absolutely? This would doubtless be a mistake in the opposite direction. Alcohol, rarely, but sometimes, can, in special circumstances, render service by giving great activity to the circulation. As a medicine we must not give up wine. It contains mineral salts and divers principles whose utility is incontestable. But, from our point of view, not only is it necessary not to abuse it, but not even to use it except as a medicine, and even then we must make choice of the particular wine we want. One person needs a certain kind of wine, and another a very different kind. The composition of wines is very variable, entirely apart from the proportion of alcohol that they contain. There are acid wines, there are almost neutral wines, wines rich in iron, wines rich in tannin, wines containing essences, wines that must be forbidden to nervous people, to rheumatics, to gouty persons, and to the stout, and wines that can be specially prescribed for the weak, the debilitated, neurasthenics, etc. The choice is more difficult than one would think, and no one but a physician, and a competent one, can say to the invalid, 'This wine is fitted for this case and that one for the other.' To select a wine at haphazard would have its inconveniences. So, when there is any doubt, it is best to remember that water is always ready to quench our thirst. . . .

"In short, water is the natural drink. With the drinkers of wine, beer, cider, and all fermented drinks, there must come a time where the functions are modified and the nutrition is changed and impeded. This trouble comes in its own appointed time, its approach may be foreseen.

"Moral: Beware of the best of wines taken in abundance, for we drink too much so-called 'tonic' liquors, as we eat too much beefsteak and cutlets. We drink too many 'little glasses.' A little glass after the coffee; what matters it? Yet that makes 750 little glasses at the end of the year, and in the aggregate they amount to a respectable number of quarts of alcohol! Beware of the little glass, especially when you are obliged to live in what we pompously call 'apartments'; when you take little exercise and breathe only the contaminated air of a great city: Hippocrates says: 'Water, air, and light.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND.

IN a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Professor (now Sir William) Crookes gave it as his opinion that the experiments of Moissan on the artificial production of diamonds have thrown much light on the way in which the gems have been formed in nature. We quote an abstract of part of the lecture from *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, as follows:

"In the process of making diamonds, the first necessity was to select pure iron and to pack it in a crucible with pure charcoal from sugar. Half a pound of this iron was then put into the body of the electric furnace and the arc formed close above it to utilize the electrical current passing through it. The iron rapidly melts and saturates itself with the carbon. After a few minutes it is heated above 4,000°—a temperature at which the lime of the furnace melts and volatilizes. The current is then stopped, and the crucible is plunged beneath the surface of cold water, where it is held until it diminishes to a dull red heat. The sudden cooling solidifies the outer layer of iron, and holds the inner molten mass in a tight grip. The expansion of the inner liquid in solidifying produces an enormous pressure, and the dissolved carbon separates out in a transparent dense crystalline form—in fact, as diamond. Then commences the more tedious part of the process, the attacking the metallic mass with solvents to liberate the diamonds, the crystals of graphitic oxid, carbonado, and bort—the cleansing operations being repeated until all the well-washed grains are collected and examined under the microscope. The laboratory diamonds burn in the air before the blowpipe into carbonic acid, and in luster, crystalline form, optical properties, density, and hardness are identical with the natural stones. Many circumstances, he pointed out, led to the conclusion that the diamond of the chemist and the diamond of the mine are akin as to origin, and that the diamond genesis must have taken place at great depths, under enormous pressure. Molten iron could have held the carbon in solution, and all the varieties of carbon

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crystals, and even the different tints of diamonds from various mines and geographical areas, could be accounted for on this theory. It is certain, from observations made at Kimberley, corroborated by the experience gained in the laboratory, that iron at a high temperature and under great pressure will act as the long-sought solvent for carbon, and will allow it to crystallize out in the form of diamond—conditions existent at great depths below the surface of the earth. But it is also certain, from the evidence afforded by the Arizona and other meteorites, that similar conditions have likewise existed among bodies in space."

ARTIFICIAL COLORING OF FOOD-PRODUCTS.

THIS important question is treated from a sanitary standpoint in *The Dietetic and Sanitary Gazette*, from whose article we make the following extracts:

"Among the important questions that have arisen in consequence of the attention given to the composition of food products, is that of artificial coloring. Much of the coloring of food is traditional and esthetic and is not intended to deceive. Thus candies are obviously colored to please the eye, especially giving variety to the confectioner's stock; butter and mustard are colored without any intention to deceive as to quality or purity. Of course the imitations of such articles are also colored, but the primary intention to deceive is in the manufacture of the substitute. On the other hand colors are often used to conceal inferiority or falsification. Skimmed milk is colored to give the appearance of richness; dilute alcohol is colored to imitate wine, and acetic acid is colored to imitate cider-vinegar. The sanitary chemist must carefully distinguish between these two purposes in the case of colors. With candies, butter, mustard, and similar instances, the question is the wholesomeness of the color used, but the coloring of milk or spirits is essentially a deception to the injury of the buyer or user, and may be prevented on that basis alone without reference to the wholesomeness of the color used."

We are reminded by *The Gazette* that the colors mostly used at present are the so-called coal-tar colors, of which it says:

"There are very many forms, and the number is rapidly increasing, as the result of the scientific research carried on in Germany, which has long led the world in this industry. The composition of these colors is generally highly complex, and their systematic names long and awkward, for which reasons they are generally sold under trade names that give no indication of their composition or relationships. The colors produced in the earliest period of the industry were not permanent and were liable to dangerous impurities, especially arsenic, but the modern products are more permanent and purer. Features that are common to many are solubility in water and high coloring power. These make them suitable for use in food, and we find, therefore, that they have come largely into use as food colors, and the detection of them and judgment of their effects are often problems presented to the food analyst."

Obviously it is most important to determine the effect of these colors on the human system, but, in the opinion of our writer, this has never been properly done, those who assert that the colors are unwholesome or poisonous relying on experiments made with impure materials, or on those made by injection without antiseptic precautions, or on those in which large doses were given instead of the almost infinitesimal portions used in food-coloring. The writer concludes as follows:

"It is our opinion, therefore, that there is no good reason for regarding the standard coal-tar colors as unfit for use in food. The quantity is so small that it is not reasonable to suppose that any toxic effect will follow. The probability is that many of these colors are analogous in composition to those found naturally in fruits, flowers, and seeds, and it is mere assumption that the natural colors are more wholesome than the artificial. Of course, it is taken for granted that the colors are free from mineral impurities; that point can be readily ascertained, and the commercial colors are now almost all satisfactory in this respect. All the coal-tar colors, being organic, are readily decomposed in the system, and hence can not act as cumulative poisons. It seems, therefore, that it is at present merely the duty of sanitary authorities to ascertain what colors are used and in what amounts, and that restrictive action is not called for."

REFORM IN DISPENSARY PRACTISE.

FOR some time physicians have been complaining that the free treatment accorded indiscriminately in our dispensaries is pauperizing the public and lowering the standard of the medical profession. These complaints have been more bitter abroad than in this country, but they are now becoming outcries loud enough for every one to hear, and every one seems to admit that they have been caused by real abuses, which call for abatement. In *The Forum* (June) Dr. George F. Shrady writes on the subject as follows:

"It may be broadly stated, as the result of exhaustive statistical study, that fully 50 per cent. of the patients who apply for free medical aid are totally undeserving of such charity. The main reason for this is that no effectual means are taken by the managers of these institutions to correct the abuse. For the sake of donations and the ostensible good accomplished by the treatment of a large number of patients, these charities are managed on the usual business principles of proving their right to be and to prosper on the assumed basis of demand and supply.

"In New York alone there are one hundred and sixteen dispensaries, each one of which is vying with the other in propagating the worst form of pauperism. The public is being taught that nothing is more freely given than medical advice to any who may ask for it. The institutions in question are crowded daily by hundreds of well-to-do patients, who are encouraged to defraud the really poor and to cheat the charitably-disposed doctor of his legitimate fee. All this goes on in spite of protests, and in open defiance of all the laws of ordinary decency and fair play. The managers of these so-called charities, who virtually have the matter in their own hands, while openly pretending to deplore present conditions, are covertly combating every effort at reform, on the ground of its impracticability."

Dr. Shrady tells some striking anecdotes of well-to-do and even wealthy persons, who go regularly to dispensaries to be treated free of charge, or for a nominal sum, to escape the payment of a doctor's bill. As for the deserving poor, he says, they by no means need all the help they are getting:

"It is not true that poor people suffer for want of skilled medical attendance. On the contrary, they obtain vastly more than they have a right to expect. Charity, as applied to most of the dispensaries, especially those in the wealthy districts, is a mere name. Vast sums of money are wasted yearly on worthless and undeserving persons. There would not be any danger of the really poor suffering, if half the hospitals and two thirds of the dispensaries were closed to-morrow."

The primary cause of this condition, according to Dr. Shrady, is due to the doctors themselves—to the members of the very profession who now protest against it. He says:

"The weak point with the physician has been his desire for increased clinical experience, and the advancement in his business interests which such experience may bring. Like all other good things, it has been very much overdone. Nor are his eyes yet open to the fact that he is fast drifting to the bad, in his zeal for doing the good. It is quite true that he has not yet fully awakened to the necessity of calling a halt in the only way that may tend to mitigate, or possibly arrest, a rapidly growing evil. The men at the dispensaries know that they are doing wrong in curtailing their own incomes and those of their brethren by treating in their clinic rooms patients who are able, and perhaps willing, to pay a fee in their respective offices; yet they are afraid seemingly to take an active stand against the fraud. Individually they object to the unfairness of the thing; but collectively they submit to its consequences. If they could be content to limit their studies to the proper cases for treatment, and to resist resolutely the temptation to go farther, much of the existing abuse would be at once remedied. If there were concerted action in

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this direction, the dispensary managers would find it to their interest to come to terms."

What direction shall this action take? Dr. Shrady's suggestion is given in the following paragraph:

"In the various attempts that have been made to remedy the evils of the present system, numerous obstacles have presented themselves. Thus far it has been seemingly impossible to reconcile differences of opinion between the lay managers and the medical attendants regarding the relative expediency of proposed reforms. The managers conduct the dispensary on purely business principles, while the medical and surgical attendants are actuated by a desire for professional advancement and increased clinical opportunities. Each party shifts the responsibility for wrong-doing by blaming the other side. . . . The most reasonable measure proposed, and that most generally recommended, has been one providing for the systematic examination of all who plead poverty as an excuse for patronizing the institution. Notwithstanding the difficulty in getting at the truth in all cases, there is no doubt that a perfected plan of registration on such a basis would be of incalculable service. There is no reason why any one should suffer under such a rule, as all emergency cases could be treated without question—for the first time at least—while non-urgent ones could safely wait until they had been investigated by a visiting committee or properly indorsed as worthy objects of charity by some responsible person accepted as such by the institution. Numerous facilities to this end are offered at nominal rates by the charity organizations of different cities. If a person should be discovered as giving a false name or address, he could be branded at once as a liar and a fraud, and be refused treatment. If it were also reported that he was able to pay, a like check could be placed on his continued visits. All this should be done before the applicant is allowed to see the doctor; as the latter has enough to occupy every minute of his valuable time in attending to his patients—often as many as thirty in an hour."

This suggestion is in line with the "dispensary bill," recently introduced in the New York legislature, and it is probably that by these or similar means the abuses that are causing the present outcry will be much curtailed.

Camphor-Growing as a Florida Industry.—"A correspondent writes us," says *Merck's Report*, "that, to judge from indications, Florida bids fair to become a most important center for the production of camphor in the near future. Supplies of camphor have heretofore come from China, Japan, and Formosa, but of the vast camphor forests that once existed in these countries but a small portion remains, and is the direct result of the wanton waste in the process practised there for obtaining the gum from the tree. Camphor is usually obtained by boiling the chips of the wood and roots and bark in great kettles with water, and condensing the volatilized gum on rushes suspended over the kettle. In this process the entire tree is cut down, and even the roots dug up, but in Florida it was found that the gum could be commercially produced from the leaves and twigs, 77 pounds of which yield 1 pound of gum. Hence the bearing tree need not be disturbed nor injured in any way, as the foliage it bears is very dense, and may be thinned down one half without scarcely being noticed. The tree, besides, bears a great amount of pruning without injury. It is an evergreen, and makes three growths a year—in April, June, and October. According to H. G. Hubbard, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, the tree removes nothing from the soil, the gum being formed entirely from the gases of the atmosphere, and hence the leaves, when deprived of their camphor and returned to the soil, constantly enrich the soil, which, in time, requires no fertilization whatever. Aside from its commercial uses, the camphor-tree is one of the most ornamental ever cultivated, its beautiful shape being equaled by the arbor vitæ only. Its lower branches lie on the ground, while the top forms a perfect cone. The leaves are of a beautiful, pale, glossy green color; and the flowers are small, but exceedingly pretty."

A Flower that is Fertilized by a Mouse.—Darwin's observations taught us long ago that the ministrations of insects are indispensable to the fertilization of some flowers, the insects rubbing off pollen from the anthers in one place and carrying it to the pistil in another. His descriptions of the ingenious machinery whereby it is rendered certain that an insect hunting for nectar shall carry off some of the pollen have long been considered as botanical classics. And now we are told in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 12) of a South American flower that is fertilized in this way not by an insect but by a species of field mouse. It says of this flower: "It is perhaps not the only one of its kind, but it is the first that has become known, and it is found in the island of Trinidad. . . . It is the *Bauhinia megalandra*—a new species—of the family of Leguminosæ, and the animal that effects its pollination, just as insects effect the pollination of insect-loving plants, is a kind of field-mouse. We must not suppose that this field-mouse—whose name is not given—has vegetarian tastes. It goes to the flower not to feed on the nectar nor to enjoy the perfume, but simply to capture the insects that are attracted by the sugary juice. In rubbing against the stamens the mouse can not help covering itself with pollen, and this pollen, transported thus to other flowers, finally succeeds in penetrating the style."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Psychical Research and Anthropology.—Of the recent speculations of Professor Crookes on the human soul and its activities, noticed in these columns, Dr. D. G. Brinton, the anthropologist, speaks as follows in *Science*: "Nothing could be more proper than to include in an anthropological library the 'Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research,' altho it has a queer repute for ghost-hunting, etc. The address of its president, William Crookes, F.R.S., is a pamphlet well worth reading and thinking about by the most physical anthropologist. It is a study of the effects of environment on man, considering how the world would look to him if he was the size of a mite, or, on the other hand, as tall as a tree; how he could be influenced by an increase or decrease in the power of gravity, and what might happen to him if he could manage to perceive the millions of vibrations which now pass through him without his knowing anything about them. Such studies ought, indeed, to be the foundation of the science of man, involving, as they do, the recognition of his limitations and also his incalculable capacities. It is foolish for scientific men to reject or neglect them on the ground that they are 'visionary' or 'spiritualistic.' What we want is to pursue knowledge in every direction, and to its limits, if we can."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT the conversazione of the Royal Society, May 19, among interesting exhibits was one by C. T. Heycock and F. H. Neville of a curious alloy of silver and zinc, 'which would have warmed the hearts of the old-time alchemists,'" says *Science*, June 18. "This alloy is of the ordinary color of silver, but when warmed up to 300° C. [572° F.] and then suddenly cooled it becomes the color of copper. On reheating and cooling slowly it resumes its original color. The same effect is produced by heating in air, in hydrogen, or in a vacuum."

"DISCUSSION," says *Science*, June 18, "has been carried on in the *Berichte* between Dr. Emmerling, of Charlottenburg, and Dr. Gosio, of Rome, as to the cause of poisoning from fabrics, as carpets and wall-papers, containing arsenic. Several molds are known to flourish on media containing solid compounds of arsenic. . . . Dr. Gosio finds a mold which, grown on a medium containing arsenic, evolves a volatile substance with the characteristic garlic odor of volatile arsenic compounds, and which was instantly fatal to a mouse. The nature of this compound is, however, undetermined, and Dr. Emmerling doubts its existence. . . . It is to be hoped that others will succeed in obtaining the volatile arsenic compound if it really exists, and settle finally this long-controverted point in toxicology."

THE editor of *The American Machinist* writes to that paper from England the following account of how Queen Victoria saw (or thought she saw) an armor plate rolled: "Yesterday was a great day in Sheffield. The Queen stopped there for two hours on her way to Scotland and was present at the dedication of a new municipal building and saw at the works of Messrs. Cammel & Co. an armor plate rolled. I stopped a few days in Sheffield and saw something of its steel-making and cutlery industries. Incidentally I learned something of how the Queen really saw what purported to be an armor-plate rolling operation. Some days before the royal visit the exhibition plate was actually rolled, the works shut down and turned over to the decorators, who transformed all that portion to be viewed by royal eyes into a beautiful garden. An archway was cut through the wall so that the royal carriage could be driven directly to a position commanding a view of the rolls, and when the time came the plate was warmed up and, handled by workmen attired in special royal blue-and-white duck uniforms, was passed through the rolls a few times; the Queen looking at it through special 'colored glasses,' that her eyes might not be injured by the glare. And so I suppose the adorable old lady imagines she has seen something of the manufacturing operations that have made Sheffield famous."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

THE important question: "To what extent can the Roman Catholic Church accept the republican principles on which French institutions have been based since the Revolution of 1789?" is discussed at length in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by the Duke de Broglie. Evidence that the tendency of the age is toward a compromise between the forces of authority and of rationalism is found by him in the book, "The Church and Modern France," by Père Vincent Maumus, which has been approved by the Pope as an expression of the thought which has directed his relations with France. In this book the various phases of the question are considered from an orthodox point of view, and the conclusion is reached that the opposition of the church to the principles of modern French society is the result of a misunderstanding, and that a basis of agreement is possible which will not require the abandonment of any of the great institutions of modern France.

How far the church is prepared to go in order to effect a compromise is thus indicated by the distinguished reviewer:

"It is evident, for example—as the least reflection is sufficient to warn us—that the church can never give her approval to the principle of an absolute equality between all forms of religious thought. She would not be, as she believes herself to be, the repository of a supreme truth, if she encouraged the law, which should always be one of the principal expressions of public thought, to pass her on one side with indifference, without distinguishing her in any respect from the errors which she condemns. Besides, she has behind her for many ages a glorious past, whose brilliancy she can not allow to become obscured. She does not forget and must not allow to be forgotten that she was at one time the sole moral force surviving in a waste of material force, and that she then rendered an important service to the various states in their infancy. . . . What aid has she not given, in those days of trial; whether in the defense of the oppressed, the maintenance of morality, or in repressing, by her spiritual severity, the sanguinary appetites of crowned luxury. These are the benefits which she has conferred on society, and for which the people who enjoy their fruits refuse to make acknowledgment. If in the course of time, and because of light which she herself had spread abroad, her part in the political world had at first diminished and finally ceased, it is nevertheless not possible to relieve any community of men (no more than individuals) of their duty toward God, who is no less the God of reason than of the Bible. The church will never regard with indifference the erasure by public authorities of the name of the Supreme Legislator from their codes, nor the neglect, in the hour of peril, to recommend the justice of their cause to the God of battles. She knows, too, what force and ardor are added to national sentiment by the unity of one common faith. It is in this vivifying action of faith, forming a mixture of religion and patriotism, that there is constituted a normal Christian community. This is the thesis, if we, with Père Maumus, make use of that word (which in the scholastic sense has a meaning slightly different from that of ordinary language), which the church will never abandon.

But does it follow that she should anathematize everything which she can not consecrate, and antagonize with open or concealed hostility all forms of society which do not realize her ideal? If so, it would be difficult to say where or when she could find herself in complete accord with her surroundings, for I have never known of any time or place in which all her requirements were satisfied. Nothing in the course of her history will allow of such a strict interpretation. On the contrary, we see how by a manual of wisdom and versatility, with careful regard to the necessities and customs of the times, she has deferred to the preferences and even the prejudices of the peoples. It is by this means that she has existed through the centuries and has spread throughout the entire world. Without ever lowering the standard of her ideals, she has always shaped her demands within the limits of what it was possible to hope for, or even of what it would be useful to obtain. On two points only has she been immovable: liberty to preach the Gospel, and freedom of conscience for the faithful. When security on these two points is assured (and nothing in our social constitution prevents such an assurance being given), modern France will have nothing to fear from the church. It is through these sincere and judicious explanations of the church's position, and through such simple distinctions as we make every day in our public or private actions, between the relative good with which we are satisfied and the absolute good which is neither possible to obtain nor necessary to seek after, that Père Maumus believes that peace can be made between modern France and the church whenever it pleases France to accept the conditions.

"This is the conclusion which has the high approval of Pope Leo XIII., cited on the first page of the book. 'Things human,' writes the wise pontiff, 'change, but the beneficent virtue of the church comes from on high and remains always the same. Established to endure as long as the ages, the church follows with gentle vigilance the footsteps of humanity, and does not refuse, as its detractors falsely pretend, to adapt itself so far as possible to the reasonable needs of the times.'

"And his acts have been the best commentary on his words. I know of nothing more significant than the satisfaction which he has several times publicly expressed on learning of the growing strength of Catholicism in the United States. Assuredly he is far from approving the principles of the American Constitution, with its absolute separation of church and state, in matters of religion. No doubt he condemns, less as politician than as teacher, the swarm of sects which appear in the new cities springing up each day in all parts of that vast continent. But he knows that nothing is more agreeable to all those who, as ministers or followers, hold aloft the Catholic flag, than to profit by their liberty to make themselves instruments of defense, conquest, and propaganda of their faith; and he demands that they should not utter a word, or nourish a sentiment, which might lead their fellow citizens to doubt their faithful attachment to the institutions of their common country. The approval thus given to the Catholics of the New World is a lesson for the Catholics of Europe. It is an admonition to all those (and the number is very large in the Old World) who find themselves among social institutions with which they are not in sympathy, to live and work without fear, bearing themselves manfully, instead of wasting their strength in useless lamentations."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BIBLE EXCUSE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A MAN arraigned in a New York police court recently for drunkenness made the somewhat novel and startling defense for himself that he had only been following the directions of the Bible. On being asked to explain what he meant by this, the accused called for a copy of the Bible and read the following passage from Prov. xxxi. 6, 7: "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

The incident, it is said, "made quite a sensation," and the man was discharged. *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says that it has received a number of requests to explain the passage quoted, and, if possible, show that it was not properly used, or that it does not mean what it seems to teach. To these requests *The Advocate* replies, in part, as follows:

"There is no difficulty whatever in the passage. It is almost as great a perversion as the attempt to prove the propriety of suicide by these quotations; Judas 'went and hanged himself'; 'Go thou and do likewise.' The whole passage is this: 'Give not thy strength unto women, nor thy ways to that which destroyeth kings. It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted. Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.'

"The first part teaches that both wine and strong drink arouse

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evil passions, and so overthrow the judgment that a king is unfitted to rule, that he can not remember the law and will decide unjustly. Therefore, let not kings touch it.

"The only use of such powerful agents is medicinal. If a man seems about to die from cold, exposure, and debility, these stimulating compounds may be useful as a prescription; or if he is in such a mental condition that unless he can be artificially supported or reduced to a state of sleep or stupor, he will become insane or physically diseased, they may be administered. If the reader thinks that this is a loose and dangerous way of speaking, he has only to consider that distilled liquors did not then exist. The process of making alcohol—brandy, gin, whisky—was not discovered till more than a thousand years afterward; 'strong drink' then was a mixture of wine and stupefying drugs. Nor was chloroform or nitrous oxid discovered."

POPE LEO AND THE CZAR.

APROPOS of the coming visit of Nicholas II. of Russia, to Italy, the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) draws an interesting parallel between what it calls "The Two Popes." In the first place, the fact is dwelt upon that the acts and utterances of the Roman pontiff were never given greater weight or regarded with more interest than they are at the present time throughout the civilized world. Referring to the prophecy made twenty years ago that the fall of the papacy was at hand, it is said that this has not only failed to come true, but the papacy is stronger than ever to-day in the number of its adherents and in the esteem of mankind. It "still sways the minds of 250,000,000 of human beings within the church and of countless millions without her fold." From this *The Journal* proceeds to say:

"There is only one other man who claims any very considerable spiritual authority in the world to-day. He is the very counterpart of Pope Leo XIII. He is young, untried, irresponsible, the occupant of his high office by the accident of birth, yet Nicholas, the Czar of all the Russias, is the virtual master of Europe, the absolute ruler of 115,000,000 of people, and practically the Pope of the 100,000,000 of the orthodox church. For, be it remembered, 'Holy Russia,' as she proudly calls herself, has welded church and state so firmly together that they form but one organization, with the Czar at its head. She has never pretended to entertain an apostolic zeal for the conversion of the world, but she has striven, not ineffectually, to make the Russian Church and Russian rule commensurate. She has not only shown scant favor to the small sects of Protestantism, which she despises, but she has left untried no effort to break the ever-growing power of Rome, which she fears. Two modern instances will serve to illustrate her policy toward Catholicism: At the beginning of the reign of Nicholas's predecessor the Ruthenian Catholics throughout the Muscovite Empire formed a well-organized body, 600,000 strong, and growing every day stronger. The edict went forth that they were to be persecuted, with what result may be seen in the fact that the Ruthenian Catholics to-day hardly number 100,000, and have no organization. A Catholic dynasty in Bulgaria bade fair to be the means of bringing large numbers of Bulgarians to the Catholic faith. The Czar insisted, as the price of his recognition of Prince Ferdinand, on the confirmation in the orthodox religion of Prince Boris, Ferdinand's infant son and heir. Till now Russia has been the only power in our day which has successfully, if temporarily, coped with Rome.

"In these circumstances the two items of news concerning the relations between the Catholic Church and Russia which have been published in the daily press are pregnant with hopeful meaning. The first is to the effect that the petty persecutions, annoyances, and hindrances of which Catholics in Russia have long been the victims are to be removed. We are not told that difficulties will not even still be put in the way of those members of the orthodox church who have been moved to join Catholicism by the Pope's appeal for reunion, but we may regard the promise as entirely satisfactory and as one step at least in the right direction.

"The second is the meeting which, we are told, is to take place between Leo XIII. and Nicholas II. The Czar's visit to Italy is ostensibly to King Humbert, but he has arranged to take apartments in one of the hotels of Rome in order that he may have an interview with the Pope. The unfortunate king of 'Unified Italy' dwindles into insignificance in the whole matter, and the two greatest personalities in Europe stand out in bold relief. Whatever may be the subjects discussed at the coming meeting between them, there can be no doubt that it is suggestive of a desire for peace and friendship, and the result can not be otherwise than favorable for the great cause of Christian reunion which Pope Leo and his spiritual children have so much at heart."

A QUESTION OF VESTMENTS.

A DIFFICULTY of no small proportions has arisen in the Reformed Episcopal Church over the question whether its ministers shall dress in black or white in the public services. The vestments in general use in this church are the plain black gown with full sleeves. Some pastors and bishops, however, especially in the West, have assumed the cassock and white surplice. Many of the younger pastors believe the black gown suitable only for funerals and certain solemn occasions, and do not consider that the use of the white surplice indicates any tendency toward ritualism.

The controversy over this subject came to a direct issue at the recent General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in New York city, in the shape of the following amendment to the church constitution, presented by Bishop Campbell:

"Vestments.—This church permits in its services the use of a black gown, or a plain white surplice with a plain black scarf, and in the case of a bishop a rochet, but prohibits the use of all other ecclesiastical vestments. These robes are permitted in accordance with ancient usage; but in this church they have no symbolical meaning or use, and have no priestly signification. It is provided, however, that the use of all or any of these robes is not binding upon either ministers or congregations, and that ministers shall conform to the wish and usage of a congregation in conducting its regular services."

So strong was the feeling of some who opposed this amendment that on its adoption a number of clergymen and laymen resigned from important committees, and one large contributor to the church societies, a woman, announced the withdrawal of her benefactions. The most significant action taken was that of Bishop Cheney, who read the following letter before the Council:

"As you are aware, I have kept silence during the debate upon the vestment question, not because I had no profound conviction, but because it seemed to me useless to waste words when I foresaw they would have no weight with the majority. . . .

"Such a destruction of the larger liberty which this church has enjoyed from its birth hour, and such a departure from the solemn pledges of Bishop Cummins, compel me to enter my earnest protest.

"I can not, with good conscience, hold any office in the gift of a council which, I am convinced, has 'laid the ax at the root' of all Christian liberty in this church.

"I, therefore, most sadly, but positively, resign my position as a member of the Special Church Extension Trust, as trustee of the Theological Seminary, as a member of Committee on Doctrine and Worship, and any other place which I may hold by the authority of the General Council.

"Without the slightest question of the conscientiousness of the majority taking the position of to-day, and with profound affection for yourself, I am, ever faithfully, yours,

"CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY,
"Bishop of the Synod of Chicago."

In commenting on these events, *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"Of course a good many things besides gowns enter into the dispute. In reality the conflict is between the High and Low

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Churchmen among the Reformed Episcopalians. But the color of gowns is the occasion of the schism. With all regard to the proprieties we venture the opinion that to make an issue on a matter of this kind is to make the contest between the two parties a trifle ridiculous."

The Congregationalist alludes to the difficulty briefly thus:

"The present position in which the surplice is allowed to some and forbidden to others seems to us as outsiders neither logical nor tenable, and is it worth while to waste the nervous and spiritual energy of the churches over clothes?"

The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) refers to the debate before the General Council in these words:

"It might seem disrespectful to characterize it as a 'tempest in a teapot,' tho that is not as strong language as was used by some of the reformers themselves in the debates. The agitation arose over the question concerning the use of the 'sacerdotal' surplice. We have known that for some time the 'advanced' reformers were opposed to this 'rag of popery,' while those who, like Bishop Cheney, retained some instinct of ecclesiastical propriety and were not prepared to abandon altogether the old ways, insisted on retaining it. The smouldering fire has at last broken out into a full blaze. The question of black or white has come to an issue, and black has won. White has been reformed, and black must be the symbolic color of the so-called reformed movement. It was all 'a question of church millinery,' one speaker said; yet Bishop Fallows thought the triumph of the black 'the beginning of the end.' 'Sanctified and oleaginous' was one epithet used in the debate, and Bishop Latane asked if the speaker referred to him. A colored delegate thought 'the council was dealing in dry-goods.' The Whites made a strong plea for the optional use of the surplice, but all in vain. Black they must wear, and nothing but black.

The Commonwealth (Baptist, Philadelphia) refers to the difficulty in the following note:

"If Dr. Hoyt were to discover a fancy for either a black gown or a surplice for pulpit wear, and the Epiphany Church coincided with him, the rest of the American Baptists might think as they pleased, but they would have to leave Epiphany and its pastor to please themselves. This is not the case with our Reformed Episcopal friends. There is some hot water just now because the majority have determined that Bishop Cheney and others like minded must content themselves with a simple black gown and omit the surplice. The good bishop is indignant; for a time it seemed possible that serious results would follow. But matters have culminated thus far in a simple family love-feast, with a few resignations, some newspaper talk, and opportunity for those of us who love the independent church to love it still."

The Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, New York) speaks of this disturbance as "another blow to the church," and concludes its editorial on the subject with the following paragraph:

"We have always wished the Reformed Episcopal Church success, and do now, but of late years we have feared that it is doomed to a slow decline. Before condemning it for this dispute, it would be wise for the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopal, and, in fact, every religious society—even the Friends—to consider the subject of many of their disputes, and the way in which many of their peculiarities have arisen."

For a view of the matter from a Reformed Episcopalian source we have the following extract from *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), the chief publication of this denomination. In a leading editorial on "The Late Council," *The Recorder* makes the following reference to the adoption of the resolution concerning vestments:

"After full, free, and moderate discussion, a large majority declared in favor of the course adopted, and we do not believe that Americans will continue to feel that they have been unfairly treated by that majority, especially as the conclusion arrived at allowed full liberty for every one to do just as he ever had done, altho it prohibited similar freedom of choice to any one hereafter.

"By this action of the council there has been removed a matter which has caused much argument among brethren, and made attainable the desire of some to hear no more on a subject in which they felt no interest, which last could never be without decisive action one way or another by a vote. The success of the majority was attended by no triumphant feeling, rather indeed by one of regret as they realized how much many they loved were distressed.

"Such mingled feelings must ever attend the decision of points concerning which there exists an honest difference of opinion, especially in religious bodies, where the object and aim of all is one, and where the deepest and holiest of our sympathies are engaged."

THE "NEW THEOLOGY" AND ITS PRINCIPLES.

THE most significant new departure in the domain of speculative theological thought since the days of Schleiermacher in the early decades of the present century has been inaugurated and developed by the late Professor Ritschl, of Göttingen, and his school. In fact, the Ritschl theology is the new theology of the day, which has found able representatives not only in all Protestant faculties of the German universities, except at conservative Erlangen and Rostock, but it has assumed an international character and has spread to a notable degree also in France, French Switzerland, Scandinavia, England, and America. Its teachings and tenets have constituted the subject of a lively and widespread discussion for years, conservatives charging that these are at heart rationalistic and anti-biblical. It is accordingly interesting to hear from the pen of a leading representative of this school an exposition of the fundamentals in its system. Such an exposition is found in the learned organ of this school, the *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche*, vol. vii., No. 7, the author being Professor Dr. Reischle, of Göttingen. In substance he writes as follows:

In the dogmatic discussions of the day the thought under fire more than any other is the teaching that the "historical" Jesus Christ is the fundamental and authoritative revelation of God for Christian faith. This is the thesis of the Ritschl theology and can be regarded as the fundamental thought of that system. Its importance and bearings can be judged correctly only if the method of this system be properly understood. Does Ritschl adopt the method of Schleiermacher, who bases theology on pious Christian consciousness? It is true that in some respects these two master-minds agree in methods and results, but Ritschl emphasizes the fact that by the Schleiermacher method the Scriptural proof of doctrines does not receive justice. Is Ritschl then an adherent of a method (*biblizistisch*) that blindly follows the words of the Scriptures? Not at all; he has pronounced a failure the efforts to extract from the Scriptures themselves a dogmatic system. His system is based upon historical consideration and criticism, upon the fact—to use his own words—"that Christianity, as a general historical phenomenon and spiritual movement, is to be recognized as such." But if we approach the New Testament for this purpose we find in this source already a series of layers of thought, as also in the history of later Christianity. It is Ritschl's object not to study these successive phases of thought merely, but to unite them into uniform Christian conceptions of God, the world, and life. And how is this to be done? Only by applying the same standard to the different representations of Christianity that have appeared in history. This one uniform standard is found solely in the historical person of the Founder of the faith, in His words and deeds. In Him we have that revelation of God which is the foundation and norm of our faith. The central question of systematic theology must be this: What must be the faith and belief of a Christian congregation as measured by Jesus, the Revealer of God? From this point of view the merits and demerits of a system of Christian thought must be judged. Jesus's historical person, in the unity of His words, deeds, and sufferings, is the source of knowledge for all Christian religious conceptions. To sum up this system in a word, we would say: In Ritschl's system we have a dogmatic based upon the historical understanding of Revelation. Its leading thought is the "historical" Christ.

Just why this position is assigned to Christ in His historical

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development, as depicted principally in the synoptic gospel,' is stated by Ritschl in this way: that Jesus Christ in His unity with the Father and in His life's work for our salvation "arouses in us a confidence and trust in Himself, which, as a conviction in the individual, surpasses all other motives in life and subordinates them all, by making use of the traditions concerning Christ as handed down in the church." In other words, it can be stated that Jesus Christ in His personal life as a phenomenon in history, in His work, sufferings, and deeds, is at all times the point of contact for our faith (*Beziehungspunkt*) and the basis of all our convictions concerning Christian truth. The basis of true Christian faith is the fact that in all the needs of conscience we learn to understand the saving and wonderful features in the person of Christ. And this takes place in this manner, that the contents of His life overwhelm us inwardly, and arouse our confidence, namely, the full unity with the ideal of perfect good, His undivided trust in the love of the holy God, and His unshaken assurance that He alone can bring us deliverance from all suffering and sins. In this faith, we are filled with the idea of a power over all things, and at the same time the conviction that this God of Jesus Christ draws near to us as our God also is Jesus Christ.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DUTY OF THE PULPIT TOWARD DUMB ANIMALS.

IT is the opinion of Julia L. Langdon Barber that our clergymen should preach more with a view to aiding the efforts of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This is a subject, she says, that is never touched upon in most pulpits, yet surely a more worthy one does not exist, and many members of our best congregations are sorely in need of admonition on the subject. In an article in *The Evangelist* (New York, May 6) Mrs. Barber writes, in part, as follows:

"In a life of over two-score years, I have yet to hear the first discourse from the pulpit, except upon anniversary occasions of the humane societies, bearing upon humanity to animals. Every other subject that can enter the mind of man is enlarged upon with a change of words, over and over again, but who speaks in behalf of the dumb, helpless half of creation? Does it require especial bravery or independence of thought and action to do this just thing? Often, I would like to believe, it is want of thought that accounts for this indifferent silence.

"How can you ministers close your eyes to the awful cruelties that are practised before your eyes every hour of the day? Do you see the chickens on the streets and in the market-places tied together in groups by the legs, their poor heads hanging down, their tongues and eyes protruding, until, when released, they are nearly paralyzed? Do you realize for one minute when you eat your rare beef or tender veal at what a price of suffering it has been procured for your table? Do you preach or even consider a more humane treatment of these dumb creatures? Do you realize the tortures of thirst, and the pangs of hunger, that cattle and horses undergo on the plains, pursued in winter by relentless storms, from which death is the only relief, and seeking fruitlessly in summer for food and water, dying by the way by thousands? Do you know the agony caused by the branding, and by the iron prods used in herding, and of the crowded condition of the cars during the process of transportation, and of the ships at sea that carry these animals to foreign shores, so crowded that if one unfortunate loses his balance and falls, he is unwittingly trampled to death by his comrades? . . .

"Does not your heart cry out at the agony endured by handsome carriage horses, whose tails have been cruelly docked, whereby, in addition to the pain, they are left defenseless against heat and tormenting insects? Have you no pity when you see the needless check rein (invented by the evil one, and used by our grandparents, to whom the idea of kindness to animals had never been born), with eyes upturned to the blazing sun and their aching necks?

"I am amazed to see how few ladies ever know whether the horses that they ride behind have check reins or not, that being left to the bad judgment of an ignorant driver, who thinks that a comfortable horse is not at all the thing. Drivers waiting for patrons at hack-stands, too lazy to uncheck their steeds when not in service, claim in defense that people will not hire a horse whose neck is resting from the intolerable strain. When you see the overburdened draft-horses beaten by a cruel, heartless driver, when the horses are ill, discouraged, famished, do you protest?

"In many cases I know you do, but does not the care of the human soul occupy your mind to the exclusion of the cultivation of humanity in the hearts of your parishioners? Children especially are amenable to reason and persuasion, and if the rising generation can be taught to be thoughtful for animals and to respect their rights, much toward lessening unrestrained passion and preventing crime in the future will be accomplished."

The Abolition of Celibacy.—A letter from a French ecclesiastic recently appeared in the London *Times*, in which the opinion was expressed that the next great ecclesiastical change in the Roman Church will have to be the abolition of clerical celibacy. He suggests that the movement may come from America. Ideas may be presented from that country, it seems, with impunity, "which would make the hair of the Curia stand on end coming from any other quarter. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland are worth all the Old-World bishops put together in a matter of this sort."

Commenting on these statements, *The Living Church* (Episcopal, Chicago) says:

"It may be true that such a radical proposition coming from this country would be received with indulgence at Rome, but we fail to discern the slightest probability that any such proposition will come from this country. Clerical celibacy is perhaps less of a glaring failure here than in some other countries, and to all appearance, the Roman priesthood are entirely satisfied with it. The writer's real thought is indicated in his sanguine expectation that a large crop of conversions from among the Anglican clergy would take place if only they might be admitted to the priesthood, and at the same time retain their wives. There are, nevertheless, some good things in the letter, as when the writer says: 'The married Oriental clergy are not wanting in any respect, and the Holy See approves of their marriage.' He is speaking, of course, of the Uniate clergy."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE smallest diocese in the world is said to be that of St. Helena. Besides the Bishop, Dr. Thompson E. Welby, whose salary is $900, it has only three clergymen.

OF the 12,000 Canadian Indians on the Pacific coast 8,000 have been baptized or attend Christian worship. The gospels have been printed for them in four languages.

THE French Government has received from Mme. Adolphe d'Ennery, wife of the author of the "Two Orphans," a unique collection in the shape of nearly 10,000 Chinese and Japanese idols.

THE Sultan of Johore has made a grant to the Rev. J. A. B. Cook, one of the Presbyterian Church of England's missionaries at Singapore, of a plot of land three hundred acres in extent, for the purpose of a Christian Chinese settlement. The grant is for 999 years.

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL writes that "Christ has come to India to stay." Despite the hard English rule and the intense native conservatism, the contact of Christianity with Hinduism seems to be producing a slow transformation. An educated Hindu said to a missionary: "Be patient with us. Do not hurry us to become Christians."

A SPECIAL committee appointed to present to the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly a statement on the doctrine of sanctification, to be submitted the presbyteries for adoption, presented a report at the recent Assembly stating that they were unable to come to an agreement on the subject, and action on the whole question was indefinitely postponed.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Journal* is authority for the statement that at a gathering of ministers and members of various religious denominations recently, the question arose as to how many in the company could repeat the books of the Bible in their order. Out of the 200 or more present, one person only, and that person a woman, had the confidence to raise her hand and acknowledge she was equal to the occasion.

A COMPANY of Endeavorers from the Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., hold weekly meetings in a rescue mission in Boston, providing a free lunch for the men, in opposition to a free-lunch saloon in the neighborhood. These meetings have resulted in many conversions, and in several accessions to the church. The Endeavorers make it a practise to secure employment for the converts when possible.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMAN OFFICERS ON THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

OFFICERS of the German general staff, interviewed on the subject of the Greco-Turkish war, deny that the Germans directly influenced the movements of the Turkish army. With one solitary exception, in which the advice of General Grumbkow insured success, the young Turkish officers acted independently, tho they applied the lessons learned in military schools. Edhem Pasha luckily always took advice whenever he was permitted to do so. The Turkish staff is, however, far from perfect, and the Germans are inclined to think that the individual qualities of the Turkish soldier were chiefly instrumental in winning their victories. Grumbkow Pasha describes the bravery of the Turks as "unequaled." General v. d. Goltz, who was "loaned" to the Sultan to organize his army, thinks that the Turks moved too slowly, as the Greeks ought to have been crushed as in a vice within a few days. We quote from his articles in the *Militär Wochenblatt*, Berlin, avoiding passages of purely technical interest:

"There was a carefully prepared plan for the war with Greece, prepared by Gen. Mouzaffer Pasha, a highly educated officer of Polish extraction. But his plan could not be carried out, especially as the Turkish cavalry was not strong enough. The original plan was to surprise the enemy by sudden attacks from quarters whence it was least expected. What really took place was a slow advance against the enemy, who were pushed back in the most deliberate manner. The Greeks were not outflanked, they were attacked in front. It is to be hoped that the Turkish staff will publish an official history of the war, which would furnish an explanation. At present it is impossible to criticize; indeed, such criticism could come from amateurs only, for these alone have the courage necessary for such work. Edhem Pasha and his staff have beaten the enemy, have preserved their country from great disasters, and carried on a campaign so victorious that it must have important moral results. That is enough. To Abdul Hamid II. credit is due for the liberal manner in which he supplied the necessary forces. In military circles the fighting value of the Greek army was regarded as very small even before the war, and this might easily have led the Sultan to underrate their resisting power.

"Edhem Pasha has proven once more the truth of the old maxim: That it is less important to chose the best of many plans than to carry out with coolness and determination any sensible idea. Among the difficulties which prevented him from attacking the enemy with irresistible suddenness are the following:

"1. The authorities in Constantinople did not realize that a large army can not be moved at once, as if by electricity. A hint should have been given one or two days before the real order to cross the frontier. This would have enabled the commander to assemble his troops on the frontier.

"2. Before war was declared, Edhem Pasha had strict orders to prevent, as much as possible, all violations of the frontier. Such orders must be obeyed *literally;* but this caused the army to disperse over a large district, and rendered still more difficult any sudden attack on the part of the Turks.

"3. The mountainous character of the country. Perhaps the passes of Beydermeen and Kalamaki are not as easy to traverse as they were described to be. The staff may have feared that the whole army would be hindered in its movement while these positions were being taken.

"4. Since the Russo-Turkish war the Turkish army has never been exercised in field maneuvres, and the generals lacked experience in handling large masses of troops. The advance through the Melouna pass was slow, but certain. The commander of the Turkish forces knew that a rebuff in the beginning of the campaign would have led to terrible moral and political consequences.

"5. The short-lived appointment of Osman Pasha as commander-in-chief showed Edhem Pasha that his authority would not be upheld if he met with reverses, tho defeat might come without mistakes on his part.

"6. It should be remembered that Edhem Pasha and his staff received all their orders from the Sultan's palace. They are not allowed to act on their own initiative.

"The greatest mistake of the Greeks was that they endeavored to defend the frontier. They should have refused battle, falling back slowly before the superior forces of the Turks until they reached the Othrys passes. These should have been fortified strongly, and defended vigorously. Volo and the strong positions in its neighborhood could have been held to threaten the Turkish communications. In this way the Greek army could have been turned to some account. *The very retreat for which the blindly fanatical masses blamed the poor Crown Prince most would have been his wisest action, if only carried out soon enough.* The excitement of the Greeks had to be reckoned with, and thus Edhem Pasha's task was rendered more easy."

Apart from their professional interest in the war, the German officers are inclined to side with Greece. Grumbkow thinks it would be a pity to return Thessaly to the Sultan. Tho Greek administration is not perfect, he says, the province has advanced amazingly in prosperity since it has been freed from Turkish rule. This is also the opinion of the numerous German war correspondents who were in Thessaly.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS AUSTRIA WEAK?

IT is not uncommon to find of late references to Austria's weakness in the British press. Mr. Gladstone only recently referred to Austria as a much weaker power than either Germany or Russia. A writer in *The Spectator*, London, thinks it is extremely imprudent to add Austria to the list of countries whose governments have been turned into England's enemies "by rash expressions of opinions." He does not "approve of the policy of Austria," and censures her "deference to the German Emperor," but neither does he believe that her political mosaic, which has stood the test of centuries, will speedily break under the hammer, and he proceeds to enlighten English readers on the military resources of this ally of Germany, "whose supply of men is not much inferior to that of Germany herself." We condense his article as follows:

There is, of course, no such empire as "Austria," but the Hapsburg dynasty, which is Austria, is a living entity, and possesses very large resources for war. The South Germans, the Croats, the Wallachs, and all the races of Hungary, Magyar or Slav, have fought for the last three centuries with credit, and when well commanded, as under Archduke Charles, with reasonable success. The excellence of the Austrian cavalry in particular is admitted even by the Prussian staff, while the Rumanian army, which would in any probable war be at the Hapsburgs' disposal, defeated the Ottomans at Plevna and enabled Russia to dictate the treaty of San Stefano.

The officers, it is true, are not so good as those of Germany, because Austria does not possess the same class of proud but poverty-stricken squires, accustomed to regard soldiering as their only profession, and drilled for generations in the great art of taking trouble about details. They are, however, much better educated in their work than they were in 1866; the excessive favoritism for men of high birth has, at all events, been diminished. The difficulties of race which so hamper the civil administration of Austria are but little felt within the army, which is taught to consider itself a brotherhood. Now that the Italians have returned to their proper nationality, there is no division about whose loyalty there is serious doubt. The commissariat is much improved, the two national treasuries have recovered themselves, and the country is fuller of munitions, supplies, and means of transport than ever before. The House of Austria, no doubt, has been unfortunate in battle; but to declare that a dynasty which controls at three days' notice half a million of troops such as the Austrian—and at a month's notice quite three

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half-millions more—is even comparatively a weak power, seems to us rather a rash opinion.

It is especially rash just now when the Hapsburgs, if driven at all—a contingency which the Emperor Francis Joseph avoids with even too much solicitude—would be compelled to strike to the East instead of to the West. If the Hapsburgs made up their mind they could, and no doubt would, turn the Turks out of Thessaly in a fortnight. Even as against Russia, in defense of Turkey, the Hapsburgs have an amazingly strong position. A Russian staff officer only recently declared that Russia can not have Constantinople unless she conquers Austria first. If Russia were not aware of this she would not have permitted the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

STRENGTH OF THE BOERS AS A NATION.

STRUCK by the wide divergence of opinions expressed by the partizans of the Boer or the Briton, correspondents from all parts of the world, including the United States, have sought to obtain an answer to the question: "Can Great Britain convert South Africa into a stronghold of the English-speaking races?" by addressing the *Echo*, Berlin. The position of this paper is unique. It will publish communications from members of any nationality, even if they contain the most unqualified abuse of German institutions or the German people. The result of its inquiries regarding South Africa goes to show that the Germans have no chance to establish themselves beyond the borders of the colony already in their possession. But neither is it likely that Great Britain can make another America or Australia of South Africa. The Boers are too well established as a race to succumb to foreign influence. They are strong and vigorous, hold to their ideas and customs, and have a language of their own which, while it is akin to the language of Holland and the dialect of Lower Germany, will undoubtedly establish itself as a literary medium before long. We take the following from a summary of the chances of Boers and English as published by our Berlin contemporary:

"The latest statistics, compiled for the Cape Government, reveal the following proportions:

	Boers.	*British.*	*Other Europeans (75 per cent. being Germans).*	*Colored.*
Cape Colony	340,000	60,000	20,000	1,350,000
Natal	15,000	30,000	5,000	600,000
Orange Free State	80,000	5,000	5,000	255,000
S. A. Republic	115,000	35,000	150,000	700,000
Bechunaland	3,500	2,000	500	66,000
Rhodesia	1,500	4,000	500	300,000
Mozambique	500	500	2,000	?
German Namaqualand	600	100	1,800	?

"Zululand has only 600 whites all told, and 160,000 colored, Basutoland 500 whites and 250,000 colored, Pondoland 200 whites and 200,000 colored. It will be seen that the Boer population is much stronger than that of all other whites together. Nor is it likely that there will be a change in future in these proportions. The Boers possess marvelous fecundity as a race, the average number of children to each couple being eight. The Boers hold to their customs and to their language with great tenacity, and they have the faculty of absorbing other nationalities. Even emigrants of British extraction are lost among them, very frequently in the second generation.

"English is the business language in the seaport towns and mining centers, but the man who would do business with the Boers absolutely must know their language. This, as well as the fact that the English are thoroughly hated, accounts for the fact that the country stores are mostly in the hands of Germans, who are quicker to acquire foreign languages. The Cape Colony is in reality British in name only. The majority of its white inhabitants are Boers, they have a large majority in Parliament, regulate the affairs of the country to suit themselves, and have compelled the British Government to acquiesce in the equality of Dutch with English as official language.

"English accounts of the condition of the country are absolutely untrustworthy, as English correspondents will not write anything likely to reveal the fact that Great Britain's influence and power in South Africa are not paramount. While the English papers speak of the grievances of the foreigners (Uitlanders), they fail to show that the foreigners who are not British side with the Boers. Two thousand foreigners, chiefly Germans, French, and Americans, have received their naturalization papers in the Transvaal because they took up arms in defense of the Republic during the troubles resulting from the Jameson raid. Should England endeavor to take possession of the Transvaal, her rule in South Africa would undoubtedly end very quickly. The voters' list of the South African Republic contains about 36,000 names, that of the Orange Free State 20,000. There is no doubt that the Boers could easily put 100,000 men in the field, if their forces from the Cape to the Zambesi were united."

A writer in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses himself as confident that it is impossible for England to possess herself of the Transvaal by underhand means. He says:

"Each of the two divisions of the Transvaal legislature has twenty-five members. No wonder that the idea more than once came to the financial magnates to purchase a majority for their purposes. I will say openly what I know, there are plenty of people who, like Rhodes, could not imagine any one who can not be 'squared,' *i.e.*, bought, and attempts have been made more than once to purchase the votes of half of the Volksraad, *plus* one. Political middlemen have pulled many a feather out of the tail of the gold-birds, and in the offices of the company mongers many a check has been filled in, whose value was intended for our rustic legislators. I will even admit that the Transvaal Parliament, like every other, has its black sheep. But this much is certain, the Volksraad, as a body, is incorruptible. Its members have their weaknesses, but they are beyond the influence of the financial world. The fact, at least, is patent to all that the foreign millionaires have never been able to win a majority of the twenty-five members of either House for their purposes. By their integrity this handful of poor, rustic lawmakers set the world a unique and shining example."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BOMB-THROWING REVIVAL IN PARIS.

THE attempt on June 15 to assassinate Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, was such an ineffective affair that the police were at first inclined to regard it as unimportant. But other bombs have been found, and it is now thought that some maniac has made up his mind to demonstrate against the existing order of things in this now well-established fashion. As yet the police have been unable to discover a clew. A person attacked by the infuriated people was found to be entirely innocent.

Alfred Capus, the *Figaro's* well-known joker, makes fun of the whole affair. He says:

"The chief of the police hurries to the Elysée to congratulate the President on his escape.

"*The Chief:* All France has been deeply moved.

"*The President:* Are you certain that I have escaped an assassin?

"*The Chief:* Quite certain.

"*The President* (frowning): An attempt to assassinate me, and I know nothing about it! What are the police about?

"*The Chief:* I—I—beg pardon. If I had only known before. . . .

"*The President:* I bet everybody knew about it before I did! Next time anything of that sort is going to happen you will please see that I do not miss it!"

But this bit of raillery in the Boulevard paper evidently does not express the opinion of sober-minded Frenchmen. The deeds of Ravachol, Vaillant, and others are not forgotten, and the police are urged to apply the regulations against the Anarchists, enacted shortly after President Carnot's assassination, with vigor.

The *Journal des Débats* says:

"For a year or so we have heard nothing of such outrages, and the public had almost forgotten the Anarchists. This is an unpleasant reminder that they are still in existence. There is a disposition in some quarters to ridicule the anxiety of the police, but we can not share it. Granted that the bombs placed in the

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Cascades and the Place de la Concorde are the work of a fool, we still wish to point out that, after all, all such demonstrations are foolish. The late attempt to assassinate the President may have been made by a bungling novice, but the past has shown that more skilful work may follow. The laws against the Anarchists have had a beneficial effect. They should be applied again vigorously. There is no cause for special alarm, but seriousness and vigilance are the least things that could be expected from every one."

The people of Paris are not in a mood to allow these little Anarchist pleasantries. A policeman in plain clothes, who was near the scene of the explosion, was mistaken for the assassin and severely handled. His fate has excited much commiseration. *The Illustrated News*, Edinburgh, says:

"He probably regrets that the call of duty had not taken him elsewhere at that particular moment. Had he been injured in a gallant attempt to preserve the life of President Faure from the nefarious hands of a would-be assassin there would have been a certain halo of glory and prospect of promotion which would have been some compensation for the rough handling to which he was subjected. Unfortunately for him, however, he was mistaken for the miscreant who was supposed to have attempted to annihilate the responsible head of the French Republic, and in the hands of an impulsive Parisian crowd he fared very badly, without the opportunity of timely explanations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS AMERICA HEADING TOWARD PERSONAL RULE?

IN an article in the London *Spectator* the writer asserts that democratic government, as understood in England, is rapidly disappearing in the United States. Americans, it is alleged, are more and more inclined to invest a single man with almost dictatorial powers, while collective bodies are gradually stripped of their influence. Democracy, as conceived by Godwin or Bebel, does not really exist in the United States at this date. We condense this interesting article, not omitting the writer's reason for believing that it is unnecessary for England to follow America's lead:

To the Englishman, with his fixed idea of representative government embodied in some collective authority, such as the House of Commons or the Town Council, it is a startling fact that the charter of Greater New York clothes the mayor with powers such as nobody would dream of proposing for any British official, whether elected or not.

If New York were the same corrupt city, steeped in an all but hopeless slough, that it was in the days of the Tweed ring, it would be terrible to contemplate the immense power thus concentrated in the hands of a single man, who might plunder the community for four years unless he were "removed" by that system of assassination which has been said to temper a certain despotism. But there can be no doubt that a vigorous movement for municipal reform is in progress in the United States. . . . Even in Chicago, which long disputed with New York for a bad supremacy in civic corruption, we observe a great change for the better. . . . This is encouraging, but the English observer will still wonder why, in order to carry out reform, it should be thought necessary to give such enormous powers into the hands of individuals as are now committed to the hands of the mayor of New York.

It is plain that American democracy is proceeding on different lines from those on which we are working here. The personal system runs all through the United States. The President and the governors are entrusted with immense powers. The Speaker has greater powers than any one would dream of conferring upon him here. The Americans seem determined to get Carlyle's "able man" into office and give him a free hand. What democracy in actual working in the most democratic countries seems to be making for is very strong personal rule, strictly within the constitutional limits, no doubt, but yet strong rule by a single person. A rooted distrust of representative bodies seems to be all but universal in America, and it is growing in France as it has grown in Switzerland. American experience seems to indicate that the elected member of a large body with collective power is less efficient and more open to corruption than a single person chosen *ad hoc*. In England we are not altogether escaping this experience, for it can not be doubted that the authority of the House of Commons is not what it was during a middle-class suffrage. But here the Cabinet is gaining at the expense of the Commons, that is to say, one collective body is partly superseding another, the Premier not occupying a commanding position unless he is of commanding personality. You can not, in England, put your finger on any one individual and say *there* is the real government. In the United States you can.

What is the reason for this divergence? Partly, we think, because of the more limited suffrage here, democracy in its extreme form running to personal rule. Partly because we have a leisure class willing to serve the community for the love of the thing. In the last place, it seems to us evident that the American method is a logical development of the early ideas with which the American Republic began its career. The theory of Montesquieu as to the absolute division of executive from legislative authority led the American people to make each power independent, so that the interpenetration of both, which has resulted in our Cabinet system, with our parliamentary control over that system, has been impossible in America. And when it has come to the actual problems of a complex and vast democracy, the single person has proved more really representative and vastly more honest than the collective body. Therefore, as it was impossible in America to combine the two—as in England—without a kind of political revolution, it has been left to a sort of natural selection to decide that the single person must increase, while the collective organ must dwindle away.

WHAT FRENCH COLONIES ARE LIKE.

THE methods employed by the French in the administration of their colonies are often severely criticized by travelers. A notable exception is made by Professor Czerny of Heidelberg, who declares that France has been very successful, taking into consideration that only very unhealthful parts of the globe are open to England's competitors in empire-building. By hard, unceasing labor the French have managed to convert their possessions in the north of Africa into paying ventures. Cultivation of the soil is gradually removing the danger of malaria, and the fierce Arab freebooters are converted into quiet and orderly citizens. We quote as follows from Professor Czerny's article in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart:

"The French Government has preserved for the Bey of Tunis a certain amount of apparent authority. He has an income of $240,000, and a bodyguard of 300 men. Once a week he sits in judgment over his own people, but he has no political influence. The administration of the country is, however, excellent, and it would be well to send people who believe that France is not successful in her colonial efforts to see for themselves. The French rule dates only from 1881, yet there is enormous progress. The receipts are not only sufficient for the administration of the country, but some $8,000,000 have been spent in improvements, in buildings, in good roads. The harbors are excellent, the railroads are continually extended. The railroad is lined with trees, eucalyptus and pines, the plantations being about fifty yards wide. Already these trees represent money value in a country where there is so little wood, and they will in future insure employment for the railroad. The wine of Tunis is admitted duty free in France, which has caused viniculture to rise very rapidly in importance. The valley of Medjerda, once the grain chamber of Rome, will once more be cultivated.

"Algiers, too, is progressing steadily. The Arab element of the population is, indeed, forced to become the under dog, yet the Mohammedan population increases very fast. The census of 1890 showed them to number 3,764,076. The country is chiefly under the rule of the military authorities, but these allow the natives to exercise a kind of local self-government. The towns are neat and clean, the streets are regular, the parks well kept, and nothing indicates that the native population is not thoroughly subdued except the fact that the towns are walled in. From

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Biskru another hundred miles of regular post and telegraph service stretch into the Sahara. Forty-three oases have been created along the sunken river Oned Rhir, by means of artesian wells. For many years this work was altogether unremunerative, but lately a kind of monopoly in the trade in dates has resulted from it, and the French capitalist is realizing on his investments. Much of the development of Algiers is due to the energy of the late Cardinal Lavigerie, whose White Brothers of the Sahara civilize the country with the cross, the sword, and the plow as the German Templars civilized ancient Prussia. As for the city of Algiers, none can compare with it on the Mediterranean in the beauty of its parks and walks."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESS AND THE SECRET POLICE IN GERMANY.

A REMARKABLE trial has just been ended in Berlin. One of the chiefs of the political police, v. Tausch, has been accused of promulgating court scandals through the press, and his subordinates, Leckert and Lützow, followed suit. The last-named men wrote up such scandals in a clumsy manner, which, while it suited the newspapers that cater to the taste of the general public, did not affect people in circles where the fate of nations is decided. Leckert and Lützow were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, while v. Tausch, the main figure of the trial, escaped with the Scotch verdict, "not proven, but don't do it again." No money was made by v. Tausch in supplying the press with sensational news. His gain was in prestige, for he used to accuse persons in high standing of having attacked the emperor and the court, for he was entrusted with the task of discovering the guilty parties. His former chiefs, v. Richthofen and v. Manderode, are dead, and he managed to make them responsible for his doings. Tausch hated Lord Marschall v. Bieberstein, the Foreign Secretary, and told the press that this gentleman had set afloat the rumor that the emperor is not in perfect health. Tausch himself had caused the rumor to hurt the Foreign Secretary. He did not, however, succeed. We take the following from the summary of the *Echo*, Berlin:

"Altho Tausch's lawyers managed to render doubtful their client's guilt with regard to the charge of machinations against the Foreign Secretary, it has been proven that the political police wields too much power, and uses that power to foster intrigue. People who wish to see the secret police, especially its political branch, abolished altogether, will find many strong arguments in this trial. On the other hand the advocates of this kind of detective system must acknowledge that, even if a secret police is necessary, their word should be taken with a grain of salt. The best description of Tausch's position has, perhaps, been furnished by Maximilian Harden, the editor of the *Zukunft*, who says: 'Tausch gave me the impression of a man who in his official capacity is forced to handle dark and delicate affairs, and must busy himself with matters which, from a strictly moral point of view, should be eschewed by an upright man. Yet he is suddenly placed in a position where every one demands that he should use only such means to attain his end as are compatible with the character of a gentleman.'"

Bebel, the leader of the Socialists, created some sensation by relating that the great international swindler, Normann-Schumann, *alias* Wahlgren, *alias* many other names, who supplied the American press with Berlin scandals, also furnished the *Vorwärts* with its spicy news. Normann, who was "wanted" as a witness during the trial, preferred to disappear, and his connection with the political police could not be defined exactly, yet it is this connection which enabled him to find a market for his news in the offices of the New York *Herald* and the Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*. Many reputable papers are keenly alive to the fact that Leckert, Lützow, Tausch, and the rest of the political detectives whose work was probed during the trial were induced to furnish groundless rumors, damaging to persons in high position, by the desire of the press for sensational news. The *Kleines Journal*, Berlin, says: "It is quite true that Tausch was not the only important person in the trial whose character has suffered. A part of the press were in the dock with him, tho not visible to the eye." The *Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"Tausch has been acquitted, but the public will remember that he has been guilty of a breach of faith in his dealing with the press. His unlawful connection with the newspapers reminds us of the saying, '*Qui mange du pape, en meurt*,' especially if you come to the feast without an invitation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NATION ANXIOUS TO BECOME SOLDIERS.

WHILE the people of Great Britain, with a huge empire to defend, continue to regard the profession of arms with aversion and treat their soldiers as a sort of men whose existence must be endured but who can not claim equal social rank with civilians, many continental nations are influenced by the distinction with which private soldiers are treated in Germany, France, and Austria, and clamor for the introduction of universal service. In Holland the poorer citizens, who can not purchase freedom from military service, demand that substitution should be abolished, but the wealthy have thus far been able to crush the movement. In Belgium it is likely to be successful. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"A new and powerful agitation for the introduction of universal service has begun in Belgium. Throughout the country the people have made demonstrations in favor of it. In Brussels a most imposing procession was formed. A delegation of ex-officers of the Belgian army appeared before the king with an address, demanding that all citizens should serve. Thousands of ex-soldiers accompanied the petitioners, and thousands upon thousands of citizens participated in the demonstration. The king expressed his sympathy with the movement."

There is no doubt that the Belgians are in earnest. The *Étoile Belge*, Brussels, making use of the modern institution of a newspaper vote, endeavored to ascertain the feelings of the public on this question. A sixteen-page extra edition was filled with selections from the answers. We give below the questions put to the readers of the paper:

"Do you believe that the present system, which permits citizens to escape military service by hiring substitutes, is faulty, both from the political and the social point of view? Is there any reason why substitution should not be abolished at once, independently of any other military reforms that may be placed before the Parliament?

"Statesmen and military men of all ranks and parties have advocated reforms abolishing substitution. Have their arguments and testimonies convinced you?

"It has been said that we do not need a large army, and that we may trust the powers to defend our neutrality. Do you believe this?"

The answers were almost uniform in their condemnation of a system which allows wealthy men to escape the burden of military service, causing the social status of the soldier to be lowered. Nearly every answer was to the effect that Belgium must be prepared to defend her independence if her people value it.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To publish a newspaper is evidently not a paying speculation in Russia. Three or four new papers were started in January at St. Petersburg, but two of them have already been forced to give up the struggle, and the others are on the point of giving up. The fault is not with the public, but with the authorities, who will not allow the news most in demand to be published, at least not in a readable manner. Political news is always revised by the censors, and the publication of private scandals about prominent persons is rendered almost impossible. The editors are personally responsible for every untruth, every exaggeration, every slander published in their papers, and may be removed at pleasure by the courts. "Under such circumstances it is impossible to publish an up-to-date paper," says the *Glasnosty*, one of those that have gone out of existence, in its last number.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL SIDE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE secret of the prince's character, Mr. George W. Smalley, American correspondent of the London *Times*, tells us, is kindness. While he is always the prince and never allows any one in his company to forget that fact, yet this caste sentiment is never asserted offensively. Mr. Smalley's article is written for *The Ladies' Home Journal* (July) and we quote from it as follows:

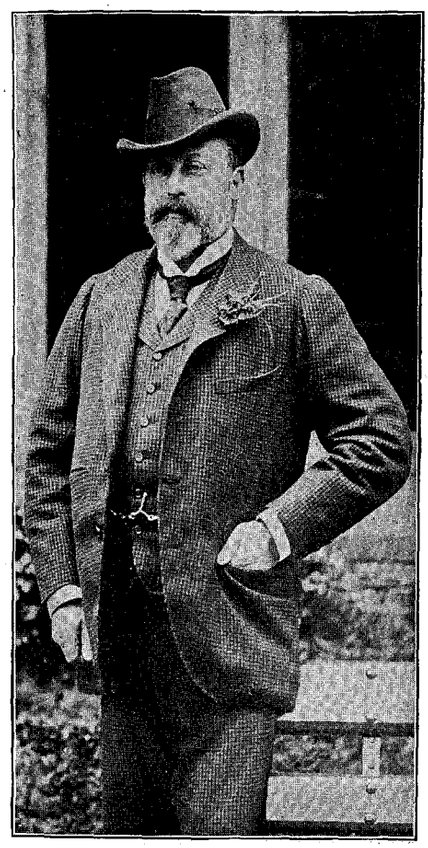
"Many Americans have been presented to the Prince of Wales. Some of them even know him well. All, I think, if asked to describe their first impressions, would say that, whether nervous or not at meeting the prince, he put them at once at their ease. The phrase implies, no doubt, superiority, and the superiority,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

socially speaking, does exist. The austere republican who is inclined to dispute it may as well confine himself to other company. It is quite possible that an heir to the throne or an occupant of a throne should be aware of his position and yet like to maintain agreeable relations with other people. All that is true of the Prince of Wales. It is by no means true of all royalties, English or others. The cordiality of the Prince of Wales proceeds from pure kindness of nature.

"There, I think, you have one secret of his character. It is a character of kindness. He has in him all sorts of pleasant impulses toward his fellow men. It pleases him to give pleasure. He takes pains to give pleasure. That is a trait which shows itself in what are called little things. It may be a sense of public duty which has led him during a great part of his life to put himself at the disposal of the public in public matters. His very frequent presence at ceremonies of public interest, charities, dinners in aid of charities, the opening of hospitals and the like, is in discharge of the obligation imposed on him by his position. But the way in which he does the duty is his own. He accepts it all heartily, enters into the spirit of the occasion, makes himself welcome and others welcome to him. If he is bored you would never guess it. His face lights up as it does in other scenes which must be pleasanter to him. He takes, or appears to take, an interest in proceedings which are often deadly dull. He listens, or seems to listen, to dull speeches, often long. He himself speaks briefly and to the point, and is always in touch with his audience."

The prince's popularity is, we are assured, prodigious, due in large part to the fact that he leads the life of other men, shoots, rides, drives, talks with everybody, dresses like other men, and, were he not a prince, would be voted "an awfully good fellow." While a certain class of religious folk are horrified over his love of cards and races, he has lost nothing of his hold on the people thereby, but rather has gained in general popularity.



As for his social knowledge and tact, Mr. Smalley says they are famous in London, where the remark is often heard: "He never makes a social mistake." He has certainly no equal, perhaps never had his equal, says Mr. Smalley again, in the matter of social knowledge. As a son, husband, and father, we are also assured, his bearing is most admirable. "Those who know will tell you how deep has been the devotion of the father to his children from their infancy and youth, when the prince used to be in the nursery early each morning, down to their present maturity."

One of the places where his personal popularity comes out clearly is Homburg, to which place he goes regularly every August for three weeks. We quote again:

"He has made Homburg the fashion among those fashionable ladies and gentlemen to whom it is a delight to breathe the same air with royalty—among them, and many others. During these three or four

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weeks the little German town becomes English—the Germans are elbowed out of the place, and the German accent is seldom heard except as laboriously applied by the natives to the English language.

"The prince profits to the full by the easy way of life which there prevails—indeed, it is he who sets the fashion. The soft gray or fawn-colored, or, at night, black Homburg hat is worn, and what we call business suits, or rather such clothes as are worn in English country-houses; flannels, also, and in the evening at dinner a dining-jacket and black tie. The dress-coat and white tie are never seen, and as it is much the custom to dine out-of-doors on piazzas and terraces you may sit covered at the prince's table as he himself does. Formerly he lived in lodgings. Last year he chose a public hotel as his abiding-place. Almost every afternoon at one o'clock he was to be seen on the broad veranda of his hotel, at luncheon, always with a party of friends about him.

"He drives, strolls about the streets, lunches and dines with his friends, drinks the waters regularly in the morning, is at the wells by seven o'clock or earlier, and forms part of that procession which, beneath the often dripping foliage of this too heavily wooded avenue, marches and countermarches as if doing a solemn duty, with unflinching determination. But whoever else is solemn, the prince is not. You may hear his laugh, or the deep tones of a voice which carries far, or note his hearty greeting to his friends and his never-failing recognition of the lifted hat. All Homburg looks on, but you would never guess from the prince's demeanor that he thought he was observed."

HOW TO TELL A MAD DOG.

WHEN you hear the cry of "Mad dog!" in the streets the chances are many thousands to one that the dog is not mad; and when a person is bitten by a dog that is really mad, the danger of hydrophobia is very slight indeed. Such are the very positive statements made by John P. Haines, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in *Our Animal Friends* (July), and reiterated by the editor. More statements equally positive are made that clash with popular conceptions on the same subject. We quote them as follows:

"What is to be done if you happen to be bitten by a dog that is supposed to be rabid? The best thing you can do is just to take a few vapor baths, as hot as you can bear them. The perspiration will eliminate any poison that the bite *may* have introduced into your system. Then endeavor to forget all about it. If you follow this simple advice, the chances are incalculably great that you will be perfectly safe.

"But is there such a thing as rabies, and such a thing as a mad dog? Undoubtedly there is, tho I have never seen one. In the thirty years since the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established, our officers and agents have been constantly on the outlook, but no undoubted case has ever fallen under their observation, or within their knowledge; and, of over 160,000 dogs and other small animals which have been cared for at our shelter during the past three years, not one single case of rabies has been found. These facts sufficiently prove that rabies is rare in this city and in this State; but *there is such a disease*, and it is important for the public, as well as yourself, that you should know whether a sick dog is or is not rabid. If you will note the following *facts*, you will have no difficulty. You will probably find them to be quite different from the popular fancies by which most persons are misled.

"1. It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so. The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, tho he can not swallow it and laps it with difficulty.

"2. It is supposed that a mad dog runs about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog *never runs about* in agitation; he never gallops; he is always alone, usually in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man, he shows no sign of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough, he snaps and resumes his solitary trot.

"3. If a dog barks, yelps, whines, or growls, that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hoarse howl, and that but seldom. Even blows will not extort an outcry from a mad dog. Therefore, if any dog, under any circumstances, utters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad.

"4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad is a thick and ropy brown mucus clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away with water.

"5. If your own dog is bitten by any other dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rabies, you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side to side, and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs, or body. He will be irritable and inclined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mucous discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast, unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only exception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs which, during the earlier stage of excitement, may attack any living object in sight.

"These symptoms of rabies are condensed from valuable information received from physicians of undoubted authority."

We are told further by Mr. Haines that dogs are no more liable to rabies in July and August than in any other two months.

The Frozen-Milk Industry.—"In Sweden and Denmark," so says *Laiterie* (France), "has been created a new industry that deserves notice. It consists in collecting at a central station the milk from farms within a given radius, pasteurizing it at about 75° Cent. [167° Fahr], and then freezing it at the temperature of 10—° [+14° Fahr.]. The blocks of frozen milk are placed in stout wooden casks holding about double the volume of the blocks, and the extra space is filled with sterilized milk, after which the casks are hermetically sealed. As they are perfectly full and are kept cool by the block of frozen milk, which melts very slowly, the shocks of transportation are powerless to churn the milk into butter, and thus it may be preserved at least twenty days, so that the Danes and Swedes are now sending successfully to their neighbors and even to England whole cargoes of milk. We shall soon see, doubtless, Norwegian vessels unloading casks of milk in our ports. Here is indicated a means of utilizing profitably our French milk, of which there is an excessive supply at certain points and a lack at others, owing to the expense and dis tance of transportation."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Delaware's Population.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your admirable paper of June 19 there is an article about the new constitution of Delaware. In this you state that the population of Delaware is about 50,000. This is a mistake. The population of this State is in round numbers 175,000. While Delaware is small, still it is hardly fair to make its population appear less than one third what it really is.

WILMINGTON, DEL. D. J. REINHARDT.

[We intended to have the types say, "only about 50,000 voting population," the inhabitants of voting age, according to the census of 1890, being 47,559.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

American Painters in the Royal Academy.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

On page 251 of your edition, June 26, I find the following written apparently editorially: "As most of our readers are aware, Mr. J. S. Sargent is an American resident in England. He is the first American-born painter ever elected a member of the Royal Academy, which election occurred three years ago." Permit me to say that this statement was written without recalling to mind the fact that Benjamin West was born at Springfield, Pa., October 10, 1738, and that in the year 1792 he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy. It would have been perhaps a little difficult for West to have been elected President of the Royal Academy had he not been a member of that society.

PITTSBURG, KANS. JOHN RANDOLPH.

[We should have said, the first American-born citizen of the United States. West left the United States before the act of separation from England.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports indicate a waiting disposition, with midsummer readjustment of wage scales and tariff expectations the features. Clearing house payments in June increase 4.3 per cent. over last year, the best showing of any month this year.

General Trade.—"Better weather has favorably affected the sale of seasonable goods, particularly clothing, hats, and shoes. Orders for prompt shipment are fewer, but the movement of goods for fall delivery has begun. The most encouraging feature is the continued and, in some instances, increased confidence of merchants and manufacturers that the autumn will bring a larger volume of business at higher prices. The approach of the Fourth of July holiday has tended to check operations in some lines. Crop conditions in South Dakota are less favorable, the leaf-tobacco crop in Kentucky is reported only 80 per cent. of that a year ago, and Augusta cotton mills are paying reduced dividends. General trade is reported quite satisfactory at Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Memphis, and New Orleans, fair without special expansion at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Savannah, Galveston, and Chicago, and slow or quiet at Birmingham, Little Rock, Atlanta, Charleston, Cincinnati, and Detroit. None of the larger Eastern centers records an increase. The least favorable feature of the week is found in disappointment at lack of demand and reaction in quotations for some varieties of iron and steel. The threatened idleness of 200,000 iron, steel, and glass workers and soft-coal miners is, except in the latter instance, due in part to the season of the year.

"The tendency of prices is more encouraging. The speculative demand for wool has advanced the price of that staple, and tariff and other considerations have resulted in higher quotations for skins, hides, and leather. Finished iron at Western centers is $1 a ton higher, and an increase in the consumptive demand for pig tin, copper, and lead has marked those staples up, in addition to which prices are higher for pork, lard, and cotton. Bessemer pig iron has sold lower, and the effort to fly by wheat flour, wheat, corn, and oats has resulted in moderate reactions. Lower prices are reported for spirits of turpentine, coffee, and petroleum, while quotations for steel billets and for sugar remain unchanged."—*Bradstreet's, July 3.*

Business Failures Analyzed.—"Failures for the second quarter of 1897 were 2,931, with liabilities of $48,409,633, of which 42 with liabilities of $4,724,754 were of banking and financial concerns, 76 with liabilities of $3,051,403 were of brokers, agents, and insurance concerns, 657 with liabilities of $23,402,834 were of manufacturers, and 2,156 with liabilities of $17,230,639 were of traders. Almost half the commercial liabilities were supplied by 63 failures for $100,000 each or more, and over a fifth by failures of five cotton mills in New Bedford in April. On that account New England failures show large increase, but in other sections the aggregate is smaller than for the corresponding quarter in most preceding years. But for these five failures the defaulted liabilities would have been the smallest in the second quarter of any year since 1892. With them the returns show average liabilities of $15,121 per failure, an average of $34.89 per firm in business, which is slightly less than last year, and $2.93 per $1,000 paid through all clearing-houses, which is less than in the same quarter of any year since 1892."—*Dun's Review, July 3.*

Crop Prospects.—"Since much of the future depends on crops, the brightening prospects are of the highest importance. Estimates by persons usually most pessimistic now far exceed any made a month ago, one promising 539,000,000 bushels wheat, with lower condition, but largely increased acreage of corn. Cotton prospects are brighter as the crop appears to be early rather than late in regions which were not flooded. The movement of wheat is small, Western receipts for the week 1,630,779 bushels against 2,041,719 last year, and Atlantic exports 2,064,173, flour included, against 2,162,172 last year, but a strong effort to lift prices failed, and the close is 1⅜ cents lower for the week, with corn half a cent lower. Cotton rose an eighth, with small sales."—*Dun's Review, July 3.*

Canadian Trade.—"There is no change in general trade in the Canadian Dominion, features being competition and a demand which does not reduce stocks on hand. Crops in the Province of Quebec are late. There has been a moderate trade in the Province of Ontario, but shipments of wool and lumber to the United States continue heavy. Large shipments of produce from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain and the West Indies are announced. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $18,000,000 this week, against $16,989,000 last week, and as compared with $13,964,000 one year ago. There have been 1,074 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada to *Bradstreet's* during the past six months, 110 less than in the first half of last year, with aggregate liabilities amounting to $7,618,000, a decrease of about 7 per cent.

"There are 32 fewer failures in the Province of Ontario, and 85 fewer in Quebec, but liabilities of failing traders in the former show a slight increase, while those in the latter indicate a moderate decrease compared with the corresponding period last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 3.*

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Current Events.

Monday, June 28.

The Senate votes to place twenty per cent. ad valorem duty on hides. . . . The House meets to adjourn on Thursday. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations fixes $6,000 indemnity for families of three Italians lynched at New Orleans.

Emperor William names Herr von Bülow to succeed Baron Marschall von Bieberstein as Minister for Foreign Affairs. . . . The Mazarin Bible is sold for £4,000 at the Ashburnham Library sale. . . . The Netherlands Ministry resigns.

Tuesday, June 29.

The Senate passes lead paragraphs of the tariff bill and defeats Mr. Tillman's proposed tax on immigrants. . . . The President nominates a number of consuls. . . . The New York jury in the tobacco trust case disagree. . . . Wm. F. Hoey, the comedian, dies in New York. . . . The Pope Manufacturing Company announces a cut of 25 per cent. in price of bicycles.

It is reported that the steamer *Aden*, from Yokohama for London, was wrecked on June 9, off the island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa; seventy-eight of those on board were drowned or are missing. . . . The London *National Review* is authority for the statement that the American Bimetalic Commission will present to the British Government a joint statement from France and the United States, "declaring their desire to terminate the disastrous experiment inaugurated in 1873, and claiming our good-will and active concurrence." It is also asserted that England is willing to reopen the Indian mints.

Wednesday, June 30.

The Senate passes the coal schedule and restores the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty to the tariff. . . . The President nominates John Russell Young Librarian of Congress, Francis B. Loomis, Ohio, Minister to Venezuela, and a number of consuls. . . . The Ohio Democratic state convention nominates Horace L. Chapman, a compromisecandidate, for governor, on a 16-to-1 platform. . . . Several lives are lost and many persons injured in wrecks of Christian Endeavor special trains on the Northwestern and Vandalia railroads. . . . Work of 20,000 miners in Illinois is stopped by the Miners' Association; under the scale, they claim they can make but nine cents an hour.

The Pan-Anglican conference opens at Lambeth Palace, London, with over two hundred prelates of the Church of England and allied churches throughout the world in attendance.

Thursday, July 1.

Parry lines are broken in the Senate on paragraphs of the tariff bill; cotton ties andbagging are put on the free list, the duty on white pine is reduced from $2 to $1. . . . E. C. Burleigh, successor to the late Seth L. Milliken of Maine, is sworn in by the House. . . . President McKinley nominates George R. Bidwell collector of customs, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser of merchandise at New York. . . . The union mills of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers close pending wage agreements; about 75,000 men are idle. . . . Government receipts for June show a surplus of $13,650,014 over expenditures.

The grand Jubilee review takes place at Aldershot. . . . Suppressed letters of the Emperor Napoleon are issued in Paris.

Friday, July 2.

The Senate passes retaliatory and reciprocity clauses of the tariff bill. . . . A draft of a stamp tax on stocks and bonds is prepared by order of a Republican Senatorial caucus. . . . Secretary Sherman's reply to Japan's protest against Hawaiian annexation is made public. . . . The President goes to Canton to spend the Fourth of July. . . . A general strike of coal-miners is ordered by the Mine Workers' Union for July 4; about 250,000 men are involved. . . . W. W. Rockhill, of Washington, D. C., is nominated for Minister to Greece.

A band of Greek raiders into Macedonia are defeated by Turkish troops. . . . The situation in India remains grave, and a rebellion of large proportions is feared.

Saturday, July 3.

The Senate completes the tariff schedules, but an amendment proposing a bounty on beet sugar prevents fixing a date for a vote. . . . Pittsburg coal-miners vote to strike. . . . Deaths: Ex-Governor John Evans, Denver, Colo.; Rev. W. S. Langford, general secretary Protestant Episcopal board of missions, New York; Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, Superior Paulist Fathers, New York.

Senator Wolcott arrives in London to continue his work in behalf of an international monetary conference.

Sunday, July 4.

Tin-plate workers secure an advance in wages. . . . A storm causes $200,000 damage near Duluth, Minn.

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The election of Mr. George W. Chadwick, the well-known American composer, as Musical Director of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, is an event of much importance, for it places the foremost American musician where he belongs, *i.e.*, at the head of America's leading musical institution. Mr. Chadwick's recognized ability as a composer will insure the development and maintenance of a strong school of composition, while his breadth as a musician and his consequent intimate knowledge of the requirements of each department, will build up the Conservatory on symmetrical lines to a till higher leve lthan it now occupies.

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FIRST LETTER.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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SECOND LETTER.

Orders Another Instrument.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COURTS, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBERT P. DICK, U. S. Judge. GREENSBORO, N. C., JUNE 29, 1897.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 Broadway, New York.

My wife, Mrs. R. P. Dick, has received your letter of the 18th, and blank postal for reply. She authorizes me to say that she has not the slightest objection to the use of her former certificate in your new publication. She has induced me to send you the enclosed money order, $10.00, for another instrument of your improved construction. I expect to use it myself with hope of good results. Send by express.

Yours truly, ROBERT P. DICK.

FIRST LETTER.

MARYLAND'S COURT OF APPEALS.

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 1, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—I have followed the directions very carefully, and the treatment has been attended with the best results. We think we are entitled to have good hopes that in due time my wife will be entirely restored to health. It will be a wonderful triumph for your instrument and a great mercy to her.

Very truly, WM. SHEPARD BRYAN.

SECOND LETTER.

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 5, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—I most cheerfully put my late letter at your disposal and assent to its publication. I have great faith in the Electropoise and would be glad to aid in promoting the general use of it. If you wish I will write out a description of her case in general terms, but, nevertheless, such as will sufficiently indicate the nature of her sufferings.

Very truly, WM. SHEPARD BRYAN.

P.S.—It may be of some interest to you to know who your correspondent is; I will therefore state that I am one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the hightest Court in the State.

KANSAS COURT OF APPEALS, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

SALINA, KAN., Aug. 6, 1896.

MR. J. E. DU BOIS, President, New York City.

DEAR SIR:—After a two months' trial of the Electropoise by my wife I am well satisfied with results. In the beginning my mind was in a very incredulous state—the simplicity of the treatment, apparently, not being equal to the promised effects. But the little instrument, so quietly but effectively doing what the prescriptions of physicians failed to accomplish, has broken down my incredulity and given me great faith in its merits. Since its use the health of my wife has been better than for a number of years, and is still improving.

Yours truly, T. F. GARVER.

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We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

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PERSONALS.

JUDGE W. CLEARY, who recently died in Covington, Ky., was the last survivor of the colony of Confederates who went to Canada during the Civil War. From their headquarters in Montreal they carried on an active agitation in behalf of the Southern cause. "President Andrew Johnson," says a Kentucky man, "offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Judge Cleary, but no one claimed the prize money. Judge Cleary was an honorable and distinguished citizen of Kentucky and held many posts of honor and trust. After the war was over he had his disabilities removed, and no man ever devoted himself more assiduously than he to the task of rebuilding the Union and restoring amity between the sections."—*The Record, Chicago.*

ALASKA'S NEW GOVERNOR.—"John Green Brady, of Indiana, who has been appointed governor of Alaska, has had an interesting and romantic career. To the best of his knowledge he is a native of New York city. He never knew his parents nor the name they gave him, if any. He grew up a veritable street arab in the utmost poverty. In 1860 he was sent to Indiana with a car-load of waifs as miserable as himself.

"The car reached Tipton, a county seat thirty miles north of Indianapolis, and a number of the youngsters were committed to the care of residents. Judge John Green, a prominent citizen of the place, called for the ugliest, raggedest, and most friendless in the lot. Jack, as he was afterward known, was promptly presented; and, at first, the judge, appalled at so much misery in bulk, was inclined to go back on his demand, but finally took the lad home to Mrs. Green. She was out of patience with her husband for his action, but the absolute destitution of the boy appealed to her and she got down to the real boy by a process of thorough cleaning. After the examination she thought she might learn to like him, and Jack's new life began.

"He appreciated his home and the kindness of his benefactors, and diligently applied himself to study, proving himself capable and efficient. A course at the public schools was followed by a year at Waveland Academy, a well-known preparatory institution, and that by four years at Harvard. He had determined to be a preacher, and after he had been graduated at Cambridge he was sent by Judge Green to England to pursue his theological studies. Returning to Tipton in 1876, the next year he went to Alaska as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and he has since remained there. His interest in the field was not confined to his missionary labors, and in 1881 he visited the States, displaying specimens of its gold and silver ores, and telling marvelous stories of its natural resources. As a result of his talks, there was a large increase of the population of the Territory, capitalists and prospectors being attracted by his enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Brady contributed largely to the reports of the census of 1890 respecting Alaska, and in the Harrison Administration served as commissioner of the Territory."—*Washington Correspondence to the Sun, New York.*

THE London *Telegraph* tells how the late Dr. Spurgeon got the good stories he used to tell in his writings and addresses. Many years ago the Rev. William Denton used to meet a gentleman at the British Museum searching diligently folios of the fathers and other ancient books.

"May I ask you," said Mr. Denton, one day, "what work you are engaged in bringing out?"

"I!" was the reply; "don't you know who I am? I am Spurgeon's man engaged in looking up stories for him in books not generally read or familiar to the public."

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

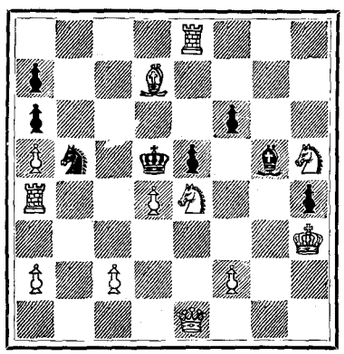
Problem 211.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

"Affectionately Inscribed to My Friend William Steinitz."

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 4; B on K Kt 4; Kt on Q Kt 4; Ps on K 4, K B 3, K R 5, Q R 2 and 3.



White—Twelve Pieces.

K on K R 3; Q on K sq; B on Q 7; Kts on K 4, K R 5; Rs on K 8, Q R 4; Ps on K B 2, Q 4, Q B 2, Q R 2 and 5.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 206.

1. Q—R 4 / K—K 4	2. Q—Q 7 / K—B 3	3. Q—K 7, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 3	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Q 3	3. Q—Q Kt 7, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q x P / K—K 4	3. Kt—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. Q—R 6, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Q 4	3. Q x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q—K 6, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Victor Abraham, Cincinnati; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; the Rev. W. F. Furman, Providence, R. I.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; H. P. Mitchell, Independence, Mo.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Comments: "The difficulty of finding the second move for some defenses, compensates for the obviousness of the key-move. At any rate it is a brilliant composition."—M. W. H.; "Only the fact that the key-move is too patent prevents the problem taking rank among the first. A number of the variations are exceedingly good, and the problem is admirably constructed."—V. A.; "A beautiful problem, fairly sparkling with pleasing variations."—R. J. M.; "A fine variety."—J. S. S.; "An interesting and symmetrical problem."—F. L. H.; "This is certainly one of the most beau- pieces of work I have ever seen. Altho the initial move is not altogether unexpected, yet the continuations are decidedly so. Besides Q—Kt 4, Q—K R sq, and Q—Q R sq seems to be quite as promising as Q—R 4. This problem is intricate, logical, beautiful."—Rev. W. F. F.

The reason that so few of our solvers got the solution is because of the three "promising" key-moves referred to above. Q—K R sq was selected by most of our friends.

No. 207 (First).

1. Kt—Q 6 / K x R	2. Kt—B 4, *dis ch* / K any	3. Q—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / K—K 6	2. Q—Q sq / B—Q 6	3. Q x B mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x R, must	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 6	2. Q x B ch / K x R	3. Q—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 4	3. Q—Q B 3, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Q—Kt 2 ch / K—K 6	3. B—R 6, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. P—K 4! mate

There are other variations, but the above gives the special trend of the problem.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., who writes: "I have never seen a 3-mover with so many fine points where there were so few pieces. It is worthy of the author of No. 62"; Victor Abraham, C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who says: "A most wonderful position"; and Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

All sorts of key-moves have been received: R—Kt 5, trying to cut off the B; B—Q 5; B—Kt 7 ch; K—B 4; Kt—B 6; Q—Kt 4 ch, etc., etc.

H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. J., was successful with 205; M. L. N., University of Virginia, S. L. Meyers, Chicago, and W. S. Frick got 204.

We have received correct solution of No. 191 from R. B. Lockwood, Beirut, Syria.

Answers to Questions.

The Vienna opening is (1) P—K 4, P—K 4; (2) Kt—Q B 3. Kt—K B 3 is now supposed to be the best defense. White's third move is P—K B 4, and the best reply is P—Q 4.

When a Pawn reaches the eighth rank it can be promoted to any piece, except a King, that you may select. You may have three or more Queens, Bishops, Rooks, or Knights.

The American Chess-Magazine is authority for the information that Walter Pulitzer will issue a second edition of "Chess Harmonies" with a number of new problems.

There is no Women's Chess-Club in Philadelphia; but Mrs. M. de H. Hyslop, 226 West Franklin Street, Germantown, is very anxious to organize one. She would like to have the women Chess-players in Philadelphia communicate with her. The Women's Chess Club of New York is an incorporated institution. During the winter season, beginning on the first Tuesday in November, it will hold its regular meetings at 12 East 22d Street.

Chess Not Affected by Queen Victoria.

We published an extract from a Washington paper that, during the International match between Congress and the House of Commons, the Queens on all the boards occupied the place designated as the King's square. This arrangement, it was stated dated from the time that "Howard Staunton out of compliment to the young and beautiful Queen, Victoria," gave the Q the dignity of the monarch of the Chess-board. *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, ridicules the statement, and declares that Staunton never reversed the positions of K and Q. The New York *Evening Post* calls it a "sea-serpent story," and goes on to say:

"The prevailing form of Chess has been established since the year 1600. Up to the year 1200 Chess was played as by the Arabs. The Queen then could move only one square, but in one direction; the Bishop was limited to three squares on the diagonal, but could jump any intervening piece or Pawn. The remaining pieces had the same movements as to-day, only the King once in the game could jump to the third square in any portion. This leap was preserved until 1600, when it was superseded by Castling, and ever since the position and movements of the pieces has been the same as nowadays. Chess games on record by the Spanish and Italian readers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the books by Ponziani, Philidor, Allgaier, Lewis, Cochrane and Walker, the matches between Deschapelles and Cochrane, Labourdonnais and Macdonnell, and Staunton and St. Amant easily dispose of the claim, and, last not least, no single man could ever have effected a change in a game which belongs to the whole world for so trivial a cause."

Chess-Nuts.

Herr Bauer won the first prize in the Berlin Tourney by a score of 7 to 1.

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, gives us the following list: Champion, World—Lasker. Champion, America—Pillsbury. Champion, England—Blackburne. Champion, France—Janowski. Champion, Germany—Tarrasch. Champion, Russia—Tschigorin. Champion Club—The Franklin.

The honor of winning the first game of our Correspondence Tourney belongs to Mr. K. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt. The game is a Scotch Gambit offered by Mr. J. W. Raymond, of Hartford, Conn., and continued for 28 moves, when White resigned. We received the game too late for this week's issue.

The Newark *Call*, in commenting on Steinitz's proposed literary venture, "The Jewish Element in Chess," says: "Steinitz is himself a Jew, and there are and have been many Jews who were and are eminent in Chess. Zukertort; Rosenthal, the French champion; Max Weiss, Max Judd, Baron Kolisch, Alapin, Lasker, Lowenthal, Winawer, Ehrenstein, Baron Rothschild, and many others are Jews."

We take this from *The Farmer's Voice*, Chicago:—

"Here is a story about the great Anderssen that our cynical little friend, Emanuel Lasker, tells in an inimitable way. Anderssen traveling "incog." landed at a sequestered German village and fell into conversation with a worthy who declared himself a lover of Caissa. As the local devotee and Anderssen seated themselves with a board between them the former said, "I invariably give Queen-odds when I play." The master took these odds and won, to the other player's surprise. More games followed, the odds growing smaller. Then the tables were reversed and Anderssen gave a Queen and won. The local celebrity said, "What a game you play! You must be the great Anderssen." "What? Me Anderssen? Perish the thought! Players to whom Anderssen gives a Queen and wins with ease give me a Queen and win with equal ease." This story is a good one in itself, but it loses some of its flavor in cold type. You should hear Lasker after he is warmed up with a few preliminary pretzels, etc., tell this tale with many a deprecatory shrug and other outward signs of deep self-abasement.

While we are talking about Lasker, that Moscow story naturally comes on the tapis. Steinitz was giving a "simultaneous" at the capital of the czars, and twenty-seven Muscovites of various degrees were duly put up as "food for powder." Steinitz found the play easy sailing, except at one table, where a dark young man, with a slouch hat pulled well over his eyes, was putting up a game that showed considerable knowledge of the subtler technicalities of the art. As the play went on Steinitz in making his rounds saw that at this table he was getting the short end of it. He happened, however, to take a good look at his opponent, and, recognizing Lasker, promptly put the Champion's King into his pocket and hobbled away.

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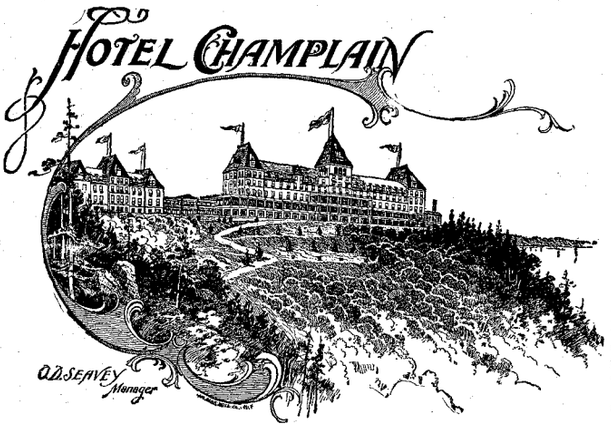

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